

A

R E P O R T

FROM THE
LORDS COMMITTEES

TO WHOM THE

REPORT and ORIGINAL Papers

Delivered by the

HOUSE of COMMONS *at several Conferences were Referred,*

And who were Impowered by the

HOUSE of LORDS

TO EXAMINE

Chancellor *Lay*, and such other Persons as they from time to time
shall think proper; and to whom several Informations and Papers
were presented to the House by His Majesty's Command relating to the
Offence mentioned in His Majesty's Speech at the Opening of this
Parliament, to be carrying on against his Person and Government,
were referred.

Which REPORT was made by

HIS GRACE the DUKE of DORSET

On Tuesday the Twenty Third of April, 1723.

Together with the APPENDIX, containing Examinations, Letters
and other Papers referred to in the said Report.

AS ALSO

The RESOLUTION of the House thereupon, and the Thanks
given to the said Committees by the Lord Chancellor by Order of
the House.

Published by Order of the HOUSE of LORDS.

Dublin: Reprinted by THO. HUME, in *Smock-Alley*, Where may be had the
Tryal of *Chancellor Lay*, and the Report of the Committee, with the Ap-
pendixes also in the same Volume with this. MDCCXXIII.

Die Mercurii 24^o Aprilis, 1723.

THE House (according to Order) took into Consideration the Report from the Lords Committees, to whom the Report and Original Papers delivered by the House of Commons at several Conferences, were referred; and who were Impowered by this House to Examine *Christopher Layer* and such other Persons as they from time to time should think proper: And the said Report being read, It is resolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That this House is fully satisfied and convinced That a Detestable and Wicked Conspiracy, has been formed and carried on, for soliciting a Foreign Force to Invade these Kingdoms, for Raising a Rebellion, and inciting Insurrections in *London*, and divers other Parts of *Great Britain*, and even for laying Violent Hands on the Sacred Person of His Majesty, and on His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, in Order to Destroy Our Religion and Happy Constitution, by placing a Popish Pretender on the Throne.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the Thanks of this House be given, by the Lord Chancellor, to the said Lords Committees for their having Discharged the Trust in them Reposed, with great Exactness, Care, Fidelity, and Candor. Thereupon,

The Lord Chancellor addressing himself to the Lords of the said Committee, (*viz.* Duke of *Montrose*, Duke of *Dorset*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Earl of *Scarborough*, Earl of *Islay*, Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*, Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*) gave them the Thanks of the House in the following Words:

My Lords who were of the Committee,

I Am commanded by the House to give your Lordships the Thanks of this House, for your having discharged the Trust reposed in you, with great Exactness, Care, Fidelity, and Candour.

My Lords,

The Trust was as great as ever was reposed by this House in any of its Subjects. The Subject Matter of your Inquiry, a Conspiracy the most Dangerous as well as detestable, big with Mischiefs of all kinds, and destructive of every thing that is valuable among us; carried on and managed in a new devised Method, with the utmost Cunning as well as Wickedness, and covered with all the Disguises the most artful Dexterity could contrive: and which therefore required the greatest Penetration and Skill to lay open. And the Papers some of them of such a Nature, that it was thought fit to refer them to your Lordships, locked up as they were, without reading them in the House.

My Lords,

Your Lordships have fully answered the Expectations the House entertained, when they pitched upon you for this Trust.

Your Application in going thro' so many Papers of affected and studied Obscurity; your Candour and Exactness in Examining the Persons concern'd; or any way capable of giving any Satisfaction, and in representing what they said; the Accuracy and Judgment of your Remarks; the Light you have so happily given to several Passages in the Report of the Committee of the Commons, which, tho' in themselves just, were yet liable to Cavils, by such as were loath to have the Truth found out; give, I dare say, a sensible Pleasure to every Lord here, that has heard your Report read, and finds himself thereby enabled to form a Judgment with so entire Satisfaction to himself, concerning this abominable Work of Darkness, which the Actors have endeavoured to surround with impenetrable Obscurity.

This noble Pleasure, of seeing the Truth, notwithstanding so many Conspirances to hide it, and of being thereby enabled to come to right Resolutions in a Matter of such Importance, has very naturally and agreeably broke out into so unanimous a Resolution of returning the Thanks of this House to your Lordships, to whom they so much owe it. And in Obedience to their Commands, I do, with particular Pleasure, give your Lordships the Thanks of this House for your having discharged the Trust in your Lordships reposed, with great Exactness, Care, Fidelity, and Candour.

REPORT FROM THE

Lords Committees, to whom the Report and Original Papers delivered by the House of Commons at several Conferences, were referred; and who were empowered by the House of Lords to Examine Christopher Layer, &c.

[N. B. The Numbers with Letters before them refer to the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, and those without Letters refer to the Appendix to this Report.]

THE Committee to whom the Report and Original Papers relating to the Conspiracy, delivered by the House of Commons at several Conferences, were referred; and who were empowered by your Lordships to Examine Christopher Layer, and such other Persons as from time to time should think proper, having carefully compared the said Report with the Original Papers referred to, and having Examined several Persons in relation to the Treasonable Practices and Correspondences therein set forth, are fully satisfied and convinced, That a detestable and wicked Conspiracy has been formed and carried on for soliciting a Foreign Force to invade these Kingdoms, for raising a Rebellion and inciting Insurrections in London, and divers other Parts of Great Britain, and even for laying violent Hands on the Sacred Person of His Majesty, and on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in order to destroy our Religion and Constitution, by placing a Popish Pretender on the Throne.

And the Lords Committees think themselves obliged in Justice to observe, that the extraordinary Vigilance and Application which has been shewn by the House of Commons in detecting this Scene of Iniquity, and laying its most hidden Springs in so full and clear a Light, as it has greatly contributed to the Publick Safety, by opening the Eyes, and awakening the just Resentment of an injur'd Nation; so it cannot fail to excite a proportionable Zeal and Emulation in your Lordships, for concurring with that House in the no less necessary Work of bringing the Authors of

these wicked Designs to such exemplary Punishment as may be a lasting Admonition to Posterity, that Artifice and Disguise can no more lessen the Danger, than mitigate the Guilt of Treason, and that they act under a fatal Delusion, who hope to abuse the Lenity of our Laws to the Ruin of our Constitution.

The Lords Committees think it a strong Confirmation of the Truth and Exactness of the said Report, that several material Observations which are there advanced as grounded on probable Conjectures only, have since been amply verified and supported by fresh Discoveries arising from the Papers lately refer'd to them by your Lordships; which Papers are contain'd in an Appendix annex'd to this Report.

The Intelligence sent by Colonel Stanhope, and Sir Anthony Westcombe in Relation to the Pretender's Ships under Morgan, as well as the Explication given by the Committee of the House of Commons to several of the fictitious Names in the intercepted Correspondence, is very much illustrated and confirmed by Papers seized on Board the *Revolution*, and by the Examinations of some of the Prisoners belonging to that Ship.

It appears by * those Papers and Examinations, that *Morgan*, who went by the Name of *Walton*, and *Gallwey* (an Irish Roman Catholick) who went by the Name of *Gardiner*, with others acting under their Direction, have for several Years past been Employ'd in fitting out Ships under English Colours, which were ready on all oc-

* Number'd from 1 to 48 Inclusive. * 17--48

casions to attend the Motions of the Pretender, who in * several of the Letters is stiled *their King*, and *their Royal Master*. That the Money for these Ships was supply'd † partly by Persons in *England*, * partly by *Waters* the Banker at *Paris*, and † partly the late Duke of *Ormonde*; that one of these Ships, in the Year 1719, * was sent by *Morgan* to the *Groyne*, with an Express to fetch the late Duke of *Ormonde* to *England*; at which time it appears, † that *Morgan* and *Gallwey* were promis'd a Supply of Fifty Thousand Pounds from Friends in *England*; that others of these Ships lay hovering about the Coast of *Britanny*, from the Year 1718, to 1721, * expecting to be Employed either by *Cane* and *Chivers* (General *Dillon*) or † by *Hore*, (Sir *Harry Goring*) in what they call their *Home Trade*. That in the Year 1721, despairing of any Employment of this kind, on account, as is express'd in * one of their Letters, of *Hore* and his Partners being Cowards in *Trade*, they engaged themselves in the Service † of the *Swedish Madagascar Company*, and in *December* 1721 rendezvouz'd in the Bay of *Cadiz* for this Purpose; but this Project likewise failing, on account of some Deficiency on the Part of the *Swedes*, *Morgan* waited on the late Duke of *Ormonde* at *Madrid*, and was by him supplied with Twelve Thousand Pieces of Eight, for fitting out the Ships *Lady Mary* and *Revolution* * for the Pretender's Service; † soon after *Morgan's* Return to *Cadiz*, the Arms and Ammunition which had been prepared for the *Madagascar* Voyage, consisting of Two Thousand Muskets, Two Thousand Bayonets, One Thousand Carbines, Four Hundred Barrels of Powder, and a proportionable Quantity of Match, Flints, &c. were consigned to *Morgan*, and by him put on Board the Pretender's Ship, called the *Lady Mary*; and *Morgan* having Embarked on Board the said Ship with several *Irish* Officers, set Sail from the Bay of *Cadiz* the latter End of *April* 1722, and went first * to *Sancto Antonio*, and then to *Sancto Andero* in the Bay of *Biscay*.

The Committee having sent for Mr. *Gustavus Båhr*, formerly a Captain in the *Swedish* Service, who being at *Cadiz* on account of the *Madagascar* Expedition, had occasion to transact several Affairs with *Morgan*, and the other Officers of the Pretender's Ships, they were informed by him that the Arms above-mentioned were brought, part of them from *Gottenburg*, and part from *Hamburg*, by one of the Pretender's Ships, named the *Fortune*, commanded by one *Butler*. That Two Thousand of the said Arms belonged to the *Swedish Madagascar Company*, and were delivered by him, *Båhr*, to *Morgan*.

That the Remainder, which belonged to Count *Rhenstierna* a *Sweed*, were also purchased by *Morgan*, but not till some Weeks after the first Two Thousand. That *Morgan* went to *Madrid*, and returned with Twelve Thousand Pieces of Eight in Bills and Money, which Sum, he, *Båhr*, saw in *Morgan's* Hands. That Baron *Seebach*; and one *Osthoff* (who are frequently mentioned in *Morgan's* Letters) as also Count *Rhenstierna's* Agent, who delivered the Arms to *Morgan*, declared to him, *Båhr*, since his Return to *Gottenburg*, That *Morgan* was supplied with these Twelve Thousand Pieces of Eight from the late Duke of *Ormonde*, and that the Arms were paid for out of the said Money. And *Morgan's* Son, Examined by the Committee, owned that his Father went at that time to *Madrid*, that the late Duke of *Ormonde* was then there, and that his Father did there receive Bills for fitting out the Ships, but from whom he cannot tell.

Båhr farther declared, That all the *Swedish* Officers at *Cadiz* looked on *Morgan's* Ships as belonging to the Pretender, and spoke of them in all Conversations as such, which was confirmed to him expressly by Baron *Seebach* and *Osthoff*; and one of the Sailors of the said Ships owned to the Committee, That they went from Port to Port without taking in any Cargo; That they had sometimes but sixty, and sometimes one hundred and thirty Men on Board the *Revolution*, and often received Orders for Sailing with all possible Expedition, which Orders were afterwards countermanded, without any apparent Reason for one or the other, and that this unaccountable Proceeding satisfied him, the said Ships were engaged in some unwarrantable Design. *Båhr* farther declared, That *Osthoff* told him, the Ship *Revolution* was at first purchased in *England*, for transporting the late King of *Sweden* in Person, in his projected

* 19, 20, 21, 25.

† 23, 29, 31.

* 17, 21, 22.

† 17.

* 36.

† 23.

* 22, 24, 27, 31, 32, 34.

† 17, 31, 32.

* 32.

† 17.

* 47, 48.

† 17.

* 4, 48.

jected Descent on Scotland; and that he, Bähr, saw the Name *Carolus* still standing in the Cabin of the said Ship, when he was last on board her. And Morgan's Son owned, That he had observed the Arms of the Crown of Sweden in the said Cabin, which he supposed were placed there as a Token that the said Ship was engaged in the Service of the Swedish Madagascar Company, tho' he owned that the other Ships engaged in the same Service had no such Token.

Some of the particulars above-related, do very much explain and confirm * O's Letter to L— of the 27th of April, as also * those to Dumville and Dodsworth, in which it is said, That the Hopes of Remittances from Persons in England had induced O— to Supply M— (which appears to be Morgan). That O— could depend on two thousand Arms from M— (which appear to be the two thousand Arms delivered to Morgan by Bähr * before the Date of O's Letter. That M— had writ from G— (which appears to be Cadiz) that he could get more Arms if he had more Money; and accordingly the Committee find that a Second Supply of Arms was purchased by Morgan from Count Rhensier's Agent. O— in his * Letter to L— dated the 27th of April, says; 'I have order'd M's Ship to come to A—,' and it * appears that Morgan did at that very time embark on board the *Lady Mary*, with the Arms above-mentioned, and * went first to *Santo Antonio*, and soon after to *Santo Andro*.

The Sailors on their Examination having mentioned one *Hilton*, as commanding a Ship under Morgan; and the Committee finding a * Letter from Morgan, directed to Don Nicholas, which in a subsequent Letter is mentioned to have been writ to the said *Hilton*, they thought it probable *Hilton* might be a fictitious Name for Nicholas Wogan, in the same manner as *Walton* was for Morgan, and *Gallwey* for Gallwey; having accordingly examined the Sailors as to this particular, one of them said, he believed *Hilton* was a fictitious Name, and Morgan's Son owned that *Hilton's* true Name was Nicholas Wogan, and that he had been confined in England on account of the Preston Rebellion, as he was told by Nicholas Wogan, Jun. who went by the Name of Paterfon: and one of the Sailors declared that the said Wogan, Sen, obtained the Command of one of the Ships under Morgan, after their Arrival in the Bay of Cadiz.

These Particulars agree with Glascock's * Letter to George Kelly of the 24th of April, O. S. in which he mentions Nicholas Wogan by the Name of *Xoland*, as being to have the Command of a Vessel at Cadiz, to Cruise against the Turks, or for other Views, on which he will not pretend to decide; and Kelly † answering this Letter, wishes Wogan's Chief may succeed in his Journey. The same Particulars confirm Mr. Crawfurd's * Letters of the 18th and 25th of July, by which it appears, that the two Nicholas Wogan's were at that time come to Morlaix, expecting Morgan's Ships to follow them to that Port in order to their setting Sail for England; that the eldest of them was to have been Captain, and the other Lieutenant of one of those Ships, and that they owned the Project in Spain, by what they had learnt of it, was for the late Duke of Ormonde to have landed in the West with Irish Officers and Arms.

On the 8th of June, N. S. Colonel Stanhope * writ Word that the late Duke of Ormonde was preparing to Embark with Arms and Officers for England. And your Committee find, that † about that time the Ship *Revolution* set Sail from the Bay of Cadiz; That the Sailors knowing the Madagascar Voyage to be dropped, refused to do their Duty till they were satisfied as to the Place they were designed for. That hereupon Gallwey assured them it was to Gibraltar, in order to clean the Ship; but having got them under Sail, and satisfied them about their Wages, they proceeded to the Bay of Biscay; That they put in at *Santo Antonio* to take Morgan on Board, and then joyned the *Lady Mary* at *Santo Andro*. That upon their Arrival at this Place, the common Report on Shoar was, That the late Duke of Ormonde and four Companies of Soldiers were to be taken on Board the *Revolution*; That Corn and Cattel were provided for the said Soldiers; and that the late Duke of Ormonde was within a short Day's Journey of *Santo Andro*; That hereupon the first and second Mate of the said Ship, suspecting Gallwey to be engaged in some unwarrantable Design, agreed not to serve any longer, unless Gallwey would give them a Note under his Hand, that they were forced into the Service, and would also declare whither they were bound, and give them Security that they should not be employed in any other Voyage than such as he should de-

* AA 5. / * AA 6.
* 17. * AA 4. * 17. 47, 48.
* 27. * 28.

B. 312. 10. † B. 35. 1. 1871
A. 30. 31. * A. 15.
† 47. 48.
B 2 elare

close to them; whereupon one of them was confined, and the other discountenanced by *Gallwey*.

But that *Gallwey's* real Expectations were to have come over with the late Duke of *Ormonde*, appears to the Committee most evident from the * Copy of a Letter of his, dated the 16th of *June*, the Day before he set Sail for *Cadiz*, in which are these Words, " I hope the — will Sail To-morrow; your not repeating Orders and Advice concerning the Business in Hand gives me a thousand Apprehensions; God send our Bankers and the rest of our Friends are safe, and stand their Ground. I intend to Embark my-self on Board the — for fear my Dear Aunt should have any Occasion for Assistance, of whom I am so tender that I would not if possible have the Care of her put into any other Hands.

The Committee observe that the same Expressions of *My Aunt* is used in the Letter to *Dodsworth* with such Circumstances as make it highly probable that in that * Letter, as well as this of *Gallwey's*, it denotes the late Duke of *Ormonde*. They likewise observe, that the Names of *Manfield* and *Medley* are used in *Morgan's* and *Gallwey's* Letters in such a Manner, as confirms those Names to mean the late Duke of *Ormonde*, agreeably to the Explication given them in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons.

Gallwey in his * Letter of the 3d of *November* 1722, says, He has a couple of fine Grey-hounds, a Dog and a Bitch, for Mr. *Freeman*; the same Dogs are mentioned in † another Letter and in the * Depositions of two of the Sailors to have been a Present from the late Duke of *Ormonde*, to the Pretender; which confirms the Explication of the Name of *Freeman*, mentioned in the said Report, to be true.

There was likewise Seized on Board the *Revolution*, a * Letter to *Gallwey*, Signed *John Obrien*, which appears to be in the same Hand-writing with the † Letters Signed *Gerrard* and *M. Digby* taken among Mr. *Dennis Kelley's* Papers, and confirms *Gerrard* to mean Sir *John Obrien*, one of *Dillon's* Secretaries, agreeable to the Conjecture in the said Report.

Gallwey, in a * Letter dated from *Alicant Bay*, the 13th of *September* last, expresses his Concern for *Kelley's* Confinement, but hopes that is the worst that can befall

him; and a † Letter in *Kelley's* Hand-Writing Signed *Ja. Johnson*, directed for *Gardner*, but enclosing a Note for Twenty Guineas payable to *Gallwey*, was found on Board the *Revolution*, as also a Direction entred with *Kelley's* own Hand in a * Pocket Book, supposed to belong to *Morgan*. *Kelley* in his Letter acknowledges the Receipt of one from Sir *John* (which is probably their common Correspondent, Sir *John Obrien*) and says their Friends in *Spain* are well, as one of the Family writes him Word: which shews how extensive *Kelley's* Correspondencies were.

Gallwey in a * Letter from *Genoa* of the 3d of *November*, 1722, (which appears to have been writ to one of the Pretender's Family) says he has acted for many Months past under the Direction of *Medley* (*Ormonde*) who, he makes no doubt, has mentioned him to Mr. *Freeman* (the Pretender); yet in his * Letter to Lord *Carteret*, after his Ship was taken, he has the Assurance to affirm that he never saw the late Duke of *Ormonde* since he left *England*, nor never corresponded directly or indirectly with him or the Pretender, or any of their Adherents at home or abroad, but was always zealously well affected to His Present Majesty and our happy Establishment.

Gustavus Bähr abovementioned deposes among other Particulars that he has been informed the Pretender's Agents had Arms for 3000 Men (lodged at a House belonging to the late Duke of *Ormonde*, near *Morlaix* in *Britanny*; which Port the Committee observe was one of the usual Stations of the Pretender's Ships under *Morgan*; and it appears probable that these three thousand Arms made part of the ten thousand mentioned in O —'s † Letter to L — as provided by D —, who is supposed to be *Dillon*.

Robert Franklyn, second Mate of the Ship *Revolution*, * deposes, that Letters directed to *John* or *Jamas Jacobs*, at *Genoa*, were taken up at the Post-house by *Gallwey*. The Committee observe, that *Jamas* in his † Letter to *Chivers*, mentions his having communicated the Copies of *Manfield's* and *Jacob's* Letters; and *Glascock* in his † Letter to *George Kelley*, of the first of *May*, says, ' He hopes Money is sent to pay for the Barrels, which *Jacobs* has at his Disposal.' In both which Places it is probable that *Jacobs* means *Gallwey*; and that *Barrels* mean Stands of Arms, is confirmed by a † Letter

* 39. * A A. 6. * 43. † 19. * 47, 48. * 26.
† E. 14, 28. * 40.

† 46. * A 45. * 42. * 45. † 17. † A A. 5.
* 48. † D. 10. † E. 37. † 27. * 41. * 42. * 43. * 44. * 45. * 46. * 47. * 48. * 49. * 50. * 51. * 52. * 53. * 54. * 55. * 56. * 57. * 58. * 59. * 60. * 61. * 62. * 63. * 64. * 65. * 66. * 67. * 68. * 69. * 70. * 71. * 72. * 73. * 74. * 75. * 76. * 77. * 78. * 79. * 80. * 81. * 82. * 83. * 84. * 85. * 86. * 87. * 88. * 89. * 90. * 91. * 92. * 93. * 94. * 95. * 96. * 97. * 98. * 99. * 100.

of *Morgan's*, in which speaking of that very Ship that brought the Arms above-mentioned from *Gottenburg*, and *Hamburg* to *Cadiz*, he says, ' She had received Orders ' for taking in nineteen *Barrels* with every ' thing necessary to make use of them: ' Which last Words seem to refer to the Bayonets, Flints and Powder. * The Intelligence sent by Mr. *Crawford*, on the 27th of *May*, That *Gordon* of *Boulogne* was to have a Ship ready to transport some of the Chiefs of the Conspiracy to *England*, is confirmed by the Deposition of *Roger Garth* (already published) who declares, ' That ' the said *Gordon* (whom he had good Reason to believe to be an Agent of the Pretender's) did some time last Summer endeavour to engage him to ply off that Station with his Sloop, in order to carry over such Persons as he the said *Gordon* should recommend to him, promising him ' that he should have Employment enough.

The Lords Committees conceive, that the several Particulars above related, will appear to the House very much to corroborate the Accounts received from Abroad of Ships provided for transporting the late Duke of *Ormond* to *England*, with Arms and Officers, the beginning of last Summer; and that they also confirm the Decyphering of the Letters; and Explication of the Names contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons.

The Lords Committees observing that some Paragraphs of the Letters referred to them were writ originally in Cypher, thought it proper to call the Decyphers before them, in order to their being satisfied of the Truth of the Decyphering. The Account they receiv'd from these Persons, was, that they have long been versed in this Science, and are ready to produce Witnesses of undoubted Reputation, who have framed Letters in Cypher, on purpose to put them to a Tryal, and have constantly found their decyphering to agree with the Original Keys which had been concealed from them; it was likewise confirmed to the Committee, that Letters decyphered by one or other of them in *England* had exactly agreed with the decyphering of the same Letters performed by Persons in foreign Parts, with whom they could have no Communication; and that in some Instances after they had decyphered Letters for the Government, the Keys of those Cyphers had been seized, and upon comparing them, had agreed exactly with their decyphering.

With respect to the intercepted Letters in Question, they alledged that in the Cypher used by *George Kelly*, they find the Words ranged in an alphabetical Order, answering the progressive Order of the Figures by which they are expressed; so that the farther the initial Letter of any Word is removed from the Letter A, the higher the Number is by which such Word is denoted; that the same Word will be found to be constantly denoted by one and the same Figure, except in the Case of Particles or Words of very frequent Use, which have two or three Figures assign'd to them, but those always following one the other in a progressive Order. They likewise set forth, that in the Cypher abovemention'd a certain Order is constantly observed as to the placing of the Words made use of; that under each Letter of the Alphabet the first Cyphers are allotted to the proper Names of Places, the next to the proper Names or Titles of Persons, the next to whole Words in common Use, and the last to denote single Letters.

As to the Truth of the Decyphering, they alledged that several Letters written in this Cypher had been decyphered by them separately, one being many Miles distant in the Country, and the other in Town, and yet their decyphering agreed; that Facts unknown to them and the Government at the time of their decyphering had been verified in every Circumstance by subsequent Discoveries, as particularly that of *H—'s* Ship coming in Ballast to fetch *O—* to *England*, which had been so decyphered by them two Months before the Government had the least notice of *Halstead's* having left *England*: That a Supplement to this Cypher having been found among *Dennis Kelly's* Papers the latter end of *July*, agreed with the Key they had formed of that Cypher the *April* before: That the decyphering of the Letters signed *Jones*, *Illington*, and 1378, being afterwards applied by them to others written in the same Cypher, did immediately make pertinent Sense, and such as had an evident Connexion and Coherence with the Parts of those Letters that were out of Cypher, tho' the Words in Cypher were repeated in different Paragraphs and differently combined. And they insist that these several Particulars duly weighed amount to a Demonstration of the Truth of their Decyphering.

As to the other Cyphers made use of by *Fernegan*, *Stanley*, and *Walter Grahame*, they consist only of twenty four Figures, for

for the twenty four Letters of the Alphabet, and some other Figures for proper Names or whole Words, in the placing of which Names a certain Order is also observed.

These several Particulars they declared themselves ready to attest upon Oath, and to produce sufficient Witnesses to their Character and Integrity as well as their Skill.

The Committee being empowered by your Lordships to examine *Christopher Layer*, did accordingly spend some time in the said Examination, which produced a tedious Repetition of the Particulars contained in his Examination before the Committee of the House of Commons, and some few Circumstances which they found he had recollected by reading the printed Report and Appendix.

All that he confessed to them which is new, was, that he did before his setting out for *Rome* acquaint *Plunket* with his Intentions of carrying over a Note of the Names of the Tory Gentlemen of *Norfolk*, if *Plunket* thought it would be acceptable; that during his Stay at *Rome*, *Sir William Ellis* told him, that he had formerly corresponded with *Plunket* at the Request of the Lady *Middleton*, but that he had not for some time past corresponded with *Plunket* or any one else, in relation to the Pretender's Affairs; for that from the time of the Action at *Dumblain* so many *Scottish* Noblemen and Gentlemen had come over to the Pretender, that he and all the rest of the old Servants had been forbid all Correspondence in *England*, or elsewhere. Upon *Layer*'s desiring leave to correspond with him if it were practicable, he told *Layer*, that on Condition he would promise to write nothing but what might be shewn to the Pretender himself, he would settle a Correspondence with him; for that tho' he had follow'd the Fortunes of the late King *James* and his Family ever since the Revolution; and had always been faithful to the Pretender, and for many Years his Cashier, yet if any of the *Scottish* Gentlemen that were about the Pretender should know he received a Letter without communicating it to him, it would cost him his Place, and he should be in utter Disgrace; That *Layer* promising to write nothing but what might be shewn, *Ellis* gave him a Cypher of his own Hand-writing, as also another Cypher of cut Paper for carrying on the Correspondence; that he *Layer* likewise settled a Cypher of fictitious Names with *Mrs. Hughes*, Nurse to the Pretender's Child, and received a Letter from her

in relation to the Christening of his Daughter. He would not own that he knew of any other Cypher, and persisted that *Mrs. Kinder* meant the said *Mrs. Hughes*, tho' in *Ellis*'s Cypher it stands for *Mrs. Fox*. He said that the Paper which he desired a Copy of, from *Sir William Ellis*, and which is referred to, in * *Ellis*'s Letter of the 30th of *January*, was a short Scheme relating to the *Preston* Affair shewn him by *Ellis* while he was at *Rome*, of which he remembers no other Particulars, but that Insurrections were to be begun in several Counties in a dark Night. That when he made Application to *Plunket* for the fictitious Names of *Burford, Steel, &c.* he was forced to acquaint *Plunket* with his having settled a Correspondence with *Ellis*, which *Plunket* resented, and said he thought *Ellis* had been forbid all Correspondence with Persons here. That the Reason of his asking *Plunket* for a fictitious Name for Lord *Orrery*, was that he had occasion to mention to *Ellis* a Club which *Plunket* had often told him of: That *Plunket* once shewed him a List of this Club of his own Hand-writing, which he read over two or three times, but that *Plunket* talked so inconsistently of them, that he *Layer* verily believes it was a mere Fiction of his own, and that there never was any such Club. That he *Layer* thinks Lord *Orrery* mentioned to him Lord *Strafford*, as one of those who, with Lord *North*, Sir *Harry Goring*, and others, were (as Lord *Orrery* was informed) going to do a rash thing in favour of the Pretender; but that he cannot be positive as to Lord *Strafford*. That he *Layer* wrote himself to the Pretender, concerning the Difference of Opinion which he observed in Lord *North* and Lord *Orrery* about the Means of restoring him, and the Necessity there was that the Regent should permit General *Dillon* to come over here with some foreign Forces. That he also drew up a Scheme of a Lottery to have been opened here in favour of the Pretender, and enclosed the said Scheme in a Parcel with some Silk Stockings which he sent as a Present to the Pretender and his Spouse, by *Andrew Hays*, who travelled to *Italy* with *Alderman Barber*. That he delivered this Parcel to *Hays* with his own Hands, who promised to convey it to *Ellis*, and said he could do it with Safety. That *Hays*, as he believes, understood the Stockings to be for the Pretender and his Spouse; That he likewise had some Dis-

course with *Haye* about getting Copper Plates engraved at *Rome* in *English* and *Italian* for the Tickets of the said Lottery, and desired him to receive Sir *William Ellis's* Directions about it, which *Haye* promised to do. That while he *Layer* was at *Rome*, *Haye* asked him whether he would not see the King, meaning the Pretender; and that the said *Haye* went frequently to the Pretender's Family in the way of his Business, and was, as he believes, present while the Pretender's and his Spouse's Pictures were drawn.

Haye being examin'd by the Committee, owned the Receipt of the Stockings, but denied their being delivered to him by *Layer*, or that he knew who they were for. He likewise own'd the carrying a Pacquet to *Belloni*, the Banker at *Rome*, which was brought to him by a Porter from *Layer* as he supposed.

Layer owns, that *Haye* told him *Belloni* was the Pretender's Banker, but denies his sending any such Pacquet by *Haye*; and in several other Particulars of their Examinations they contradicted each other.

The Scheme of the Lottery abovementioned (for raising 225,000 Pounds Sterling) having been found among the Papers of *Walter Jeffries*, now in Custody, the Lords Committee thought proper to examine him how he came by it; he own'd his being acquainted with *Layer* and *Plunket*, that he saw *Layer* about the time of his going abroad, and helped him to a Bill on a Banker at *Antwerp*; but he denied his knowing from whom he received the said Scheme, or his having had any Conversation with any one about it, and said it might be put into his Hands by *Plunket*, for aught he knew, but that he was not sure he had ever read it, and if he had known such a Paper had been in his Custody he should have destroy'd it.

The Lords Committee being informed that *Layer*, between the time of his delivering the larger and lesser Bundle of Papers to Mrs. *Mason*, had delivered to her a large Parcel covered with blue Paper and sealed in several Places, and that he did within a few Days after take it back again, telling her he wanted to carry it to Lord *North* and *Grey*, they examined *Layer* particularly on this Head, but he denied that he ever delivered her any such Bundle.

The Lords Committee next proceeded to the Examination of *John Plunket*, who began with large Protestations of his Inno-

cence, and offer'd of himself to account for three Facts charged upon him in the Report and to shew they were great Mistakes. The first was, his receiving a Letter from *George Kelly*; the second, his receiving the Letter at *Antwerp*, signed *Dixwell*; and the third, his receiving the Letter from the Pretender, taken at Mrs. *Creagh's*. And as in his Examination before the Committee of the House of Commons he had fallen on the Expedient of substituting *Hugh Thomas* to personate *Rogers*, so now they found he had furnish'd himself with three different Persons, at different Places, all of the Name of *Plunket*, to whom he would have it believed these Letters were written, without offering any the least Proof or Circumstance of Probability to shew that such Persons were at all concern'd in those Letters, or that there ever were any such Persons in being.

The Letter from *George Kelly*, he said was not writ to him, but to one *Harry Plunket*, who delivered it to him at *Will's* Coffee-House, *Covent-Garden*, and that it related to some Money that was to be raised on a Security of Mrs. *Barnes's*.

As to the Letter signed *Dixwell*, he said there were two Clergymen of the Church of *Rome*, one or both of which travelled with him and *Layer*, from *Dover* to *Antwerp*; that one of them went by the Name of *Lloyd*, but his real Name was *Plunket*. That this Man dropp'd the Letter sign'd *Dixwell*, at a Coffee-House, and he *John Plunket* taking it up with a Design of restoring it to him in *Lorrain*, (to which place sometimes one and sometimes both of these Clergymen were gone) shew'd it to *Layer*, who took it into his Head that this Letter had been writ to him *John Plunket*.

The Letter from the Pretender, he said, fell into his Hands much in the same manner; that there is one Father *Plunket* at *Rome*, to whom the Pretender always writes when any Body is to be introduc'd to him. Being asked whether Father *Plunket* travelled with *Layer* to *Rome*, (because mention is made in the Pretender's Letter of a Companion of *Plunket's*) he said the Pretender always called the Person that was to be introduc'd by Father *Plunket*, his Companion. That this Father *Plunket* happening to shew him this Letter, and commending the Hand, he *John Plunket* said he had a Friend at *Rome*, that would be glad to see the Pretender's Handwriting. And Father *Plunket* having accordingly left the Letter with him, he shew'd it to *Layer*, and forgot to return it to Father *Plunket*, who never called

called for it, having fifty more Letters of the same kind by him.

Upon the Lords Committees asking him whether he went by the Name of *Rogers*, he said he went by several Names in his Travels, that he might not be imposed upon in his Reckonings, as the *English* generally are. Being asked whether he took the Name of *Rogers* to prevent his being thought an *Englishman*, he said that in *Italy* he was called *Rogieri*.

They farther asked him, whether he had dictated any fictitious Names to *Laver*, or had mentioned any thing to him of a *Club*; to which he answered, that he had given *Laver* the fictitious Name of *Bedford* or *Burford*, for Lord *Orrery*, which Name he had from *Neynoe*. That one Night being in Company with *Laver*, and some Clergymen whose Names he has forgot, the Discourse turning on the Protests of the Lords, and the Names that were subscribed to them, one of the Company said, These are a Loyal Club; another said, They are Jacobites; and that he *Plunket* said there was a Loyal Club of eighty or ninety Lords who would stand in Defence of their Country.

He farther observed to the Committee that in the Bill now depending before your Lordships, he is not mentioned by the Name by which he was baptized and confirmed; he said his Surname was *Plucknet*, but his Christian Name he declined telling; and seemed to place some Hopes and Confidence in this Subterfuge.

The Committee finding him trifle with them in this egregious manner, asked him in general, whether he had ever been in Conference with the Pretender, or had corresponded with him, or any of his Agents: to which he answered in the Negative.

The Committee next sent for *George Kelly*, who told them that the Affair being soon to be brought before your Lordships, he desired to be excused from answering any Questions; so that they had no Opportunity of examining him as to the new Matters alledged against him in the Depositions of Mr. *Philip Caryll* and others.

However they thought it proper to send for the said Mr. *Caryll*, and to ask him whether he had any thing to add or retract from his former Accounts. His Depositions being read over to him, he expressed himself very Angry and Uneasy at their being made Publick, and told the Committee he was not disposed to answer any farther Questions, being sorry for what he had said already; he likewise insinuated, that what he had said had not been taken down exactly as he

dictated it, and seemed apprehensive that he was called upon to accuse himself of Matters that might be prejudicial to him. But upon the Committee's telling him that the most effectual way he could take to do himself Service, was to make a candid and ingenious Discovery of the whole Truth, he said he had already given a candid Account, and hoped he should not have been a Sufferer for his Candour. Being asked whether his Depositions had not been read over to him before he signed them, he said they were, but that he was in a great Confusion at the time they were taken: Being then required Committee to read them over himself, and to shew in what Particulars they vary from his Sense and Meaning, he grew more composed; and having read over the first, dated the 27th of *March*, said, he believed it was right enough; in reading over the second (dated the 29th of *March*) he said it was not strictly true that Sir *Harry Goring* had told him what is there related, concerning an Invasion, Commission, &c. but that it was true, he had heard Sir *Harry Goring* say so; that as to Lord *Lansdown's* being to Land in the *West*, he could not be positive, but he thinks Sir *Harry Goring* said so; he said, it was but a Supposition of his own, that the Discourse which occasioned the Bishop of *Rochester's* taking Sir *Harry Goring* by the Collar, related to the Pretender's Affairs; but that he remembers very well, Sir *Harry Goring* did affirm, that on his saying the Words there recited, (this is Rocking the Cradle indeed) the Bishop did take him by the Collar, and that he, *Caryll*, did apprehend the said Discourse to have Relation to the Pretender's Affairs. He said it was about 2 Years ago that being at Sir *Harry Goring's* he saw a Letter lye on his Scrutore, directed to Mr. *Hore*, and upon his asking Sir *Harry* who the said Letter was for, Sir *Harry* told him it was writ to himself; he said that the Words in his Deposition which Import, that he, *Caryll*, had Reason to believe *Kelly* and Sir *Harry Goring* were settling together a Key at his House at *North*, by which they might Correspond, are too strong; for that he, *Caryll* did not see any such Key, only that it was his Suspicion and Thought at that time that they were framing such a Key.

He likewise said, that what relates to *Boyce* in the said Deposition is rather stronger than he meant it, for that *Boyce* only told him he was afraid the Servant he *Caryll* had sent to him to help off was *Sample*, alledging this Reason, that he had observed he was disguised, and that he was afraid he was somewhat like the Description given of *Sample* in the Proclamation

mation. All the other Particulars of his Depositions he averred to be true, but said, he had nothing farther to add, and that he would rather a thousand times die in *Newgate*. than be an Evidence.

Boyce, being examined by the Committee owned that *Sir Harry Goring* went to *France* in his Yatch, and that a Servant went over with him in a Black Wigg, whom he had never seen with *Sir Harry Goring* before; but he utterly denied his having conveyed over any Person sent to him by *Mr. Caryll*, or his having had any Discourse with *Caryll* about any Person's answering the Description of *Sample*.

The Committee having summoned before them *William Beasing*, of *Horn Dean*, and having read to him his former Depositions, find that he retracts what he had there deposed on Oath, of *Caryll* and *Sir Harry Goring's* being in Company at his House with the Person who had but one Hand; he says, such a Person was at his House with two other Gentlemen, but that he now recollects *Caryll* and *Sir Harry Goring* were not there at that time. Being asked whether he had received any Letter or Message, since his being in Custody, which had been set him right in this Particular, he answered in the Negative.

The Committee observe from the Parts of *Mr. Caryll's* Depositions which he affirmed, that the Explication given to the Name of *Hore*, in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, as also the Decyphering of that part of *Kelly's* * Letter which mentions *Hore's* Commission, and the Conjecture of *Goring's* having carried over a new Cypher from *Kelly* to *France*, are very much confirmed. They likewise observe that what is said in *Glascock's* * Letter to *Kelly* of the 29th of October, concerning the Arrival of the little French Merchant, mentioned by *Kelly*, and the Precaution they intend to use in relation to him till some other appears with whom they may talk of Business more to the Purpose, has probably relation to *Sample's* being got safe to *France*. And the Letters signed *Fra. Phillips*, which *Caryll* owns he received from *Kelly*, not only confirms *Kelly's* writing by fictitious Names, but is a strong Argument of his being the Person that writ the Letter to *Bonnville* of the 27th of September, and consequently the other Letters charged upon him, in the Report. For as in his Letter to *Caryll*, he says: "I have never heard a Syllable from your other Lawyer, — (*Sir Harry Goring*) since

"you and I were with him, which you'll say is pretty surprizing and am afraid very "Detrimental." — so in that to *Bonnville* (writ within five Days of the other) he says, "I have not heard a Syllable from "D. Gainer, or G. Roberts, since Mr. G. Sampson went, which has been a great "Surprize, and I may say no small Detri- "ment, to some of their Friends."

This Identity of Expression, in two Letters writ so near the same time, appears to be a farther Confirmation that the same Person writ them both, and confirms *G. Sampson* to be the same with the other Lawyer, which *Caryll* has explained to mean *Sir Harry Goring*.

The Lords Committees also find in the Papers referred to them new Evidence of of *Kelly's* visiting, writing to and receiving Letters from the Bishop of *Rochester*, as appears by * Affidavits from the Persons who carried *Kelly* to the Bishop's House, and who also delivered Letters from him to the Bishop, and brought back the Bishop's Answers; and *Mrs. Levett* * deposes on Oath that *Mrs. Barnes* has told her *Kelly* received in one Day as many Letters from abroad as came to fourteen or fifteen Shillings, the Directions of which she *Barnes* saw, but they were in such odd fictitious Names, as no one could find out but *Kelly*, who had the Key; that among these Letters there was one for the Bishop of *Rochester*, (as *Kelly* told her) which he was at that time gone to deliver to the Bishop. And *John Malone* * deposes, that among the Letters which he carried from *Kelly* to the Post, there were some directed to *Waters* the Banker at *Paris*, under whose Cover it appears that most of the treasonable Letters were sent, and the original * Letter in *Kelly's* own Hand stopt at the Post-Office was inclosed in a Cover so directed. *Mrs. Levett* further * deposes, that *Mrs. Barnes* told her, under Secrecy, that the Dog sent from *France* was a Present from the late Lord *Marr*, to the Bishop of *Rochester's* Lady, which is in some Measure confirmed by the Draught of the Affidavit prepared for *Birmingham* at *Paris*, in which he is desired to swear that Lord *Marr* knew nothing of any such Dog; and though this Affidavit does not appear to have been sent over by *Kelly* directly, yet express mention is made in the Letter to *Gordon*, that the said Affidavit is the Copy of a Note from the Person concerned, with the Substance of what he thinks requisite. This Circumstance of the Dog's having been sent by the

late *Lord Marr*, which is not expressly alledged in any part of the Report of the House of Commons, is a new Confirmation that the * Letter signed 918, which mentions the sending the Dog, is from *Marr*, and that *Musgrave*, to whom the Receipt of the Dog is acknowledged in * two several Letters, is likewise a Name denoting *Marr*, agreeably to what is asserted in the said Report.

The Committee find by * two Affidavits refer'd to them, that *George Kelly*, the last time he was taken into Custody, offered the Woman of the House a Gold Watch, forty Guineas in Money, and a Note for forty Pounds more, to let him escape.

The Committee have laid the Substance of these several Examinations together, as having some Reference to *George Kelly*.

They likewise examined Mr. *Dennis Kelly*, who utterly denied his being advised with, or knowing any thing relating to any Conspiracy. Several Papers found in his Custody being shewn to him, he denied his having ever seen them before, except when some of them were shewn to him at former Examinations.

They next sent for Captain *Pancier*, and having order'd his † former Depositions to be read to him, asked him whether he had any thing to add or retract; he affirmed every Part thereof to be true, and said he had only this farther Particular to add, That having lately seen *George Kelly*, as he was brought down to the House of Commons, he recollects that he has often seen him at the Gaming-Tables with *Skeene*, and that *Skeene* and the said *Kelly* were intimately acquainted, as he is able to prove by several Witnesses of Credit. *Skeene* being call'd in, and having heard *Pancier's* Depositions read over to him, own'd, That he was acquainted with *Pancier*, and had been in Company with him at several of the Times and Places mentioned in the said Depositions; That he was taken Prisoner in the *Preston* Rebellion, but is not related to *Marr*, nor has ever seen *Mackintosh* since he parted from him at *High-gate*. He own'd he had had general Discourse with *Pancier* relating to a Plot, and that *Pancier* had asked him several Questions about it, to some of which he (*Skeene*) assented, and to others not; but he deny'd his having told *Pancier* any further Particulars than were in the News-Papers, or in the Current Report of the Town. As for Instance, when *Pancier* asked him where the late Duke of

Ormonde was, he told him the News-Papers said he was at *Corunna*; but he positively denied his having ever mention'd to *Pancier* any Particular Persons as concerned in the Conspiracy, or any of the Particular Facts specified in his Depositions.

He farther said, he had reason to believe that *Pancier* had sent to him since his being in Custody, to advise him to make his Escape, for that one *Gerrard Fitzgerald* having been walking with *Pancier* in the Park, came directly from thence to him, *Skeene*, at the Messenger's House, and advised him to make his Escape; though he own'd that *Fitzgerald* made no mention of *Pancier's* having sent him any such Advice.

Fitzgerald being sent for by the Committee, own'd he had been to see *Skeene*, and finding no body at that time in the House but a Woman, told *Skeene* it would be an easy Matter for him to escape; but he cleared *Pancier* from having sent any such Intimation or Advice. He farther said, that *Skeene* told him he did not know but he might have talked foolishly to *Pancier*, but that if he had, *Pancier* was but a single Evidence, or to that effect.

The Committee find, among the Papers refer'd to them, a * Copy of the Orders which *Arnold* received from the Owners of the Ship *Phineas*, requiring him to follow the Directions of *Roger Nowell* (*Halfstead*) during the Voyage; as also an Affidavit, by which it appears, That the said *Halfstead* was to visit the Bishop of *Rochester*, and staid an Hour at his House, a few Days before his setting out for *Bilboa*.

They also find a very remarkable * Letter sent to one of the Secretaries of State, by an unknown Hand, dated the 12th of February, 1721-22, and inclosed in * one, dated the 31st of March; which first appears to be the Letter refer'd to in * one of *Neynoe's* Examinations, as drawn up by *Kelly* and himself, and brought back to him corrected, as he believed, by the Bishop of *Rochester*.

They likewise find a * Paper taken in Lord *North* and *Grey's* Study at *Carlisle*, which contains several very extraordinary Reasonings on the Nature of Oaths; tending to prove, That the Oaths to the present Government are not Obligatory, and that tho' the taking such Oaths is in it self unlawful and a grievous Sin, as being inconsistent with Prior Oaths, or Obligations, yet neither the taking nor breaking them can in strictness fall under the Denomination of Perjury.

This is the Substance of what the Committee have been able to collect from a careful Perusal of the Papers referr'd to them and a long Examination of several of the Persons concerned, in some of whose Power they have reason to believe it was to have made ample Discoveries, if they had been disposed to speak the Truth.

And tho' the Lords Committees cannot reflect, without Pity and Compassion, on the misguided Zeal, and wretched Infatuation of those Men, who rather chuse to expose themselves to the greatest Dangers, than to discover the Authors or Accomplices of their Treasons; thereby declaring

to the World, that the Leagues and Confederacies of private Villany are dearer and more sacred to them than the strongest Ties and Obligations of Society; yet the Committee make no doubt but the Matters contained in the Report referred to them, and corroborated by the Result of their present Enquiry, will appear to your Lordship so clearly made out, that the Conspirators, sooner or later, will have leisure to repent of the rash and impious Choice they have made, of being rather true to one another, than to God, their Consciences, and their Country.

F I N I S.

APPENDIX

37 Examination of William James Pitt Mace of the Resolution 11 April 1793
38 Examination of Robert Franklin Second Mate of the said Ship Resolution
39 A Scheme

List of Papers.

1	Scheme of a Lottery referred to in one of <i>Laver's</i> Papers	P. 5
2	Considerations on the Nature of Oaths, found at Lord <i>North</i> and <i>Grey's</i>	ibid
3	Deposition of <i>William Wilshman</i> , 2 Nov. 1722.	16
4	Deposition of <i>Tho. Sweden</i> and <i>Degory Williams</i> , Ditto	17
5	Letter Signed <i>W. F.</i> left at Lord <i>Townshend's</i> by an unknown Hand, dated <i>Mar. 3</i>	ibid
6	Pretended Copy of a Letter sign'd <i>R. W.</i> inclosed in the foregoing Letter, 12 Feb. 1721-22.	18
7	Copy of Orders of the Owners of the Ship <i>Phineas</i> to Captain <i>Arnold</i> , 9 March 1721-22.	19
8	Examination of <i>John Leadwell</i> , 5 April 1723.	ibid
9	Deposition of <i>Isaac Megault</i> , 15 March 1722-23.	20
10	Further Deposition of Ditto, 21 Ditto.	ibid
11	Deposition of <i>Elizabeth Levett</i> , 30 Ditto, 1723.	ibid
12	Examination of <i>John Malone</i> , 5 April Ditto.	22
13	Examination of <i>John Flower</i> , Ditto.	ibid
14	Examination of <i>Francis Vanleur</i> , 8 Ditto.	ibid
15	Deposition of <i>Alice Gardiner</i> , 9 Ditto.	23
16	Deposition of <i>John Gardiner</i> 8 Ditto.	ibid
<i>Papers Relating to the Ship Revolution taken at Genoa by Captain Scot.</i>		
17	Deposition of Captain <i>Gustavus Bahr</i> , 10 April 1723.	24
18	Letter from Mr. <i>Burchett</i> to Lord <i>Carteret's</i> Secretaries, 13 October 1722	ibid
19	--- <i>Christopher Hall</i> to <i>James Quin</i> , <i>Alicant</i> , 30 September Ditto.	23
20	Letter from <i>Francis Brown</i> to Captain <i>Andrew Galway</i> , 16 October 1718.	ibid
21	Ditto to Ditto, <i>St. Malo</i> , 23 Nov. 1718	ibid
22	<i>Morgan</i> to Ditto, 9 Jan.	24
23	Ditto to Ditto, 5 March 1719.	25
24	Ditto to Ditto, 10 Ditto.	ibid
25	<i>Edward Brown</i> to Ditto, 13 June Ditto	ibid
26	<i>John Obryan</i> to Ditto, 12 April, 1721	26
27	<i>Morgan</i> to Monsieur <i>Don Nicholas</i> , 20 June Ditto	27
28	Ditto to Captain <i>Gallway</i> , 11 July Ditto	28
29	Ditto to Ditto, 15 August Ditto	29
30	Ditto, No Direction or Date.	30
31	Ditto to Captain <i>Gardiner</i> , 19 Sept. 1722.	ibid
32	Ditto to Messieurs <i>Hilton</i> and <i>Gardiner</i> , 1 Nov. Ditto	31
33	Ditto to Monsieur <i>Hilton</i> , 12 Octob. Ditto	32
34	Ditto to Messieurs <i>Hilton</i> and <i>Gardiner</i> , 26 Dec. Ditto	ibid
35	Ditto to <i>Monery</i> , Saturday	33
36	Copy of Captain <i>Monery's</i> Declaration about the Sloop <i>St. Mary</i> , <i>Cadiz</i> , April 1722.	ibid
37	Letter from <i>William Morgan</i> to Captain <i>Gallway</i> , 2 April Ditto	34
38	<i>Gallway</i> to --- <i>Cadiz</i> , 2 June, 1722.	ibid
39	Ditto to --- <i>Cadiz</i> , 16 June, Ditto	35
40	Ditto to --- <i>Alicant</i> , 13 Sept. Ditto	ibid
41	<i>G. O' Sullivan</i> to Captain <i>Gardiner</i> , <i>Alicant</i> , 1 Nov. Ditto	ibid
42	<i>Gallway</i> to --- <i>Genoa</i> , 3 Nov. Ditto	36
43	Ditto to Mr. <i>Behnet</i> , <i>Genoa</i> , 3 Nov. Ditto	ibid
44	Draught of a Letter, <i>Genoa</i> , no Date	ibid
45	A Pocket-book supposed, by the Hand, to belong to <i>Morgan</i>	ibid
46	Letter from <i>George Kelly</i> alias <i>Johnson</i> to <i>Gardiner</i> , No Date, with a Note for Money, dated 11 Feb. 1719	ibid
47	Examination of <i>William Haynes</i> , First Mate of the <i>Revolution</i> 11 April 1723	37
48	Examination of <i>Robert Franklin</i> , Second Mate of the said Ship <i>Revolution</i> , 11 April Ditto.	38

A Scheme for raising 1,000,000 of Crowns by way of Lottery, upon the Security of the Bank at Rome, and upon the Terms and Encouragement following, viz.

1. **T**HAT Tickets be delivered out for Ten Roman Crowns each, then the whole Number of Tickets will be 100,000.

And the Total Sum to be paid for them will be 1,000,000 Crowns.

2. That the 1,000,000 of Crowns shall be divided into Prizes, in Manner following.

	Crowns	Crowns Sterling.	
1	20,000	20,000	4500
2	10,000	20,000	4500
4	5,000	20,000	4500
6	4,000	24,000	5400
10	3,000	30,000	6750
15	2,000	30,000	6750
20	1,000	10,000	4500
30	500	15,000	3375
40	400	16,000	3600
60	300	18,000	4050
100	200	20,000	4500
1000	100	20,000	4500
10000	50	50,000	11250
39700	20	697,000	156825

Total Prizes	41,188	Total Crowns	1,000,000	L. 225,000
Total Blank	58,812			
Total Blanks and Prizes.	100,000			

3. The Prizes shall be drawn in the same Manner as is practised for the Drawing of the Lotteries of *Holland*, and shall bear Interest after the Rate of 8 l. per Cent. per Ann. to Commence from *Michaelmas* next, untill the respective principal Sums or Prizes shall be paid off, which is proposed to be done in less than two Years.

In this Lottery there will be little more than one Blank to one Prize, so that all the Subscribers to it will have a very good Chance for Prizes; and they that shall have the lowest Prize, which is 20 Crowns, will have at the Rate of 16 per Cent. per Ann. paid them for the prime Cost of their Ticket, besides being repaid twice their principal Sum; and the Advantage of those that shall have the good Fortune to be en-

titled to any of the higher Prizes will be proportionably greater, and in an Average all those concerned in the Prizes will have repaid them, besides the 8 per Cent. Interest, upon the prime Cost of their Ticket, from Two to Two thousand Fold.

2. Considerations on the Nature of Oaths at present &c. Taken at the Lord North's 28th Sept. 1722.

IN a Time when nothing is so common as Reproches, and when Words are flung about by People that know not their Meaning, and one calls the other Perjured and Traytor, being Ignorant of the true Meaning of either of those Terms, it will be not unuseful, however unacceptable, to say a little on the former Word, and explain what is Perjury; for the latter, there are so many able Expositors of the Law ready to interpret Traytor in the favourable Sense (I mean to the Government) that I my self who will endeavour to keep as clear of the *forum humanum* as possible, do not know but that a Case of Conscience may be construed to come within the Stat. of 25 of *Edward III.* and I to shew my Parts against Mr. Attorney and the King's Council. I'll conceal my self therefore, and, if I can help it, will stand no Tryal but in my own Country, a Place where Justice is practised, a great way off hence. But before I came to the Design of this little Tract, which is to explain what Oaths are Obligatory, and consequently the Breach of what Oaths is Perjury, I cannot forbear observing how ridiculous the Reproach of Perjury comes out of the Mouth of any *Britain* that can remember 30 Years. They that thought the Revolution no Breach of the Oaths of Allegiance, can they repoach any one with a Breach of these? But there are some People Anti-casuiists, that think an Oath only obliges in unlawful Matters, that like a very lewd Fellow that used to assert every Falsity with an Oath, saying a Truth could shift without it. But thus much, and perhaps too much, by way of Preface. Now
E to

to the Point, The Ingenious and Pious Dr. *Sanderfon* defines an Oath to be a Religious Act by which God is called as a Witness to confirm a doubtful Matter; He likewise lays down five Hypothesis, of which I shall mention but the 3. 4. and 5. they being only to our Purpose. 3. No Oath takes away a Prior Obligation *. 4. What is impossible cannot oblige; now what you cannot lawfully do is look'd upon as impossible, *id tantum Possumus quod jure Possumus*. 5. We cannot oblige our selves to do what is unlawful, for if it is an unlawful Thing which you were to do, the Perjury is in Swearing, not in breaking that Oath. * An Oath has an Obligatory Force with it, but not Destructive, but Constructive only; that is to say, it may bring a new Obligation where there was none before, to confirm one that preceded it, but it cannot remove any Obligation that it finds already entred into, or superinduce other repugnant to it. He gives for Instances the mutual Obligation between Man and Wife, Father and Son, Master and Servant, King and Subject. Thus far out of that great Casuist; which is enough to determine what Force the Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration under the present Powers can possibly have. I shall only therefore apply them to that Purpose. *First*, As to the Oath of Allegiance, if there was no Obligation in the People of *England* neither by natural Duty to any other Prince, nor Antecedent Oaths, to him and his Successors before the time of the Revolution, then the Oaths to King *William*, &c. are certainly valid; but if the contrary were true, then according to the 3d Hypothesis the first Obligation remains in full Force notwithstanding the Oath. Again, If there was no Power in the People to make a King, and if there be any Acts of Parliament unrepealed which declare the Subject to have no coercive Power o'er the King; not even both Houses of Parliament; then tho' you Swear to such a Person as King, it neither makes him such, nor obliges to any Allegiance, but comes within the 4th Hypothesis. Whether the 5th Hypothesis is concerned in this Question will appear to any one who will examine the Law of Nations, particularly our own, and Declarations of Acts of Parliament of the King's Rights (I mean a lawful Assembly of King, Lords and Commons) and if there he finds that Kings are Subject to none but God, particularly the King of *England*: That the Monarchy of *England* is Hereditary, not Elective, and that either of both Houses of Parliament have no coercive Power over

the King, why then to transfer Allegiance whilst the Rightful Monarch is in Being is unlawful; an Oath to that purpose is consequently invalid, has no manner of Force whatsoever against our natural Duty. But before I leave this Point, I must take Notice how Dr. *Sanderfon* answers an Objection here made, and shall Answer it otherwise than he does: The Objection is, But not fulfil what you promise, is Perjury? Yes, (says my Author) but if the thing was unlawful which you swore, you were Perjured when you took that Oath, not when you broke it. With all the Respect due to so great a Man, I think this Expression too Rhetorical for a Casuist, for their is need of both Tropes and Figures to make the taking of any promisory Oath Perjury: I cannot agree with him therefore in this, that the Breach of such an Oath is Perjury; it is certainly a Sin a very grievous one, God forgive them that take such; but I think cannot be called by that Name, for that which never carried any Obligation with it, the Breach of it cannot be Perjury, as in Marriage (a most Holy Vow) there is no setting aside the Contract, (except for Cause of Fornication) without declaring it was null and void from the Beginning, so in Promisory Oaths, except the Person sworn to releases you, and *ut Supra*, nothing can set them aside except they be null and void from the Beginning, as Prior Obligations, Impossibilities and Justice makes them.

3.

The Deposition of William Wiltman, Master of the William and Betty of Loo, in the County of Cornwall;

WHO says, that on the 3d of September last past, he being at Passage in the Kingdom of Spain, did go on board the Ship the *Lady Mary*, Capt. *Patrick Camell*, Commander: That on the 17th of the said Month she sail'd from the said Place: That on the 18th of the same Month he was in Company with one *Fitzgerald*, discharged from the said Ship, who told him that she was bound for St. *Antonio*, or St. *Andreo*, to join Commodore *Walton*, Commander of the *Revolution*, a Ship of 38 Guns, a Pink of 34 Guns, commanded by one *Mercato* of St. *Malo*; another of 32 Guns; and three more from 20 to 24 Guns. That they had all Arms and Ammunition lying there ready for them, which they had lodged there some time before: That the *Lady Mary* had 350 Barrels of Powder, and 4000 small Arms.

Arms which she had put a-shore there to clean, and that all the rest of them had in Proportion: That the said *Fitzgerald* served his time to a Joyner in the City of *London*, and that he made Cases for all the Barrels of Powder: That the said Ships had several Boars in their Holds to land their Arms and Ammunition: That since *March* last four *Dutch* Vessels have arrived at *St. Sebastian* from *Ostend* with Recruits, to the Number of a 100 each, or thereabouts, which were received by *Col. Kelly*; but for whose Service this Deponent does not know.

Capt. & Jurat 2^o Die

Novembris 1722. Coram me

Wm. Willshman.

Ch. Delafaye.

4.

The Deposition of Thomas Sowden, and Degory Williams, belonging to the Ship the William and Betty of Loo, in the County of Cornwall, Willman Willshman Master;

WHO says, that they sailed from *England* in *August* last past with *William Willshman* above-named, on board the said Ship *William and Betty* of *Loo* to *St. Sebastian*, and arrived there on the 28th or 29th of the said Month. That they did on the 1st of *September* last go from thence by *Land* to *Passage*, to see the Ship the *Lady Mary*, *Capt. Patrick Camell* Commander; that after they had been on board her they accidentally fell into Company with one *William Ward*, who belonged to the said Sloop the *Lady Mary*, and the Deponent *Thomas Sowden* said to them, You eat and drink well, and ride up and down, and have Money at Command, tho' you do not bring or carry any thing, but I fear some body will pay for it at last; to which the said *Ward* made answer, That some would pay for it towards the Spring, and that he feared some would fall first, That on the 18th of the said Month their said Master *William Willshman* returning from *Passage* on board his said Ship the *William and Betty* lying at *St. Sebastian*, did immediately after his coming on board, in the Presence of these Deponents, and of the rest of the Ship's Company, declare, That he had that Day been in Company with one *Fitzgerald* at *Passage*, who told him that the above-nam'd Ship the *Lady Mary* was bound for *St. Antonio*, or *St. Andree*, in order to join there *Commodore Walton* Commander of the *Revolution*, a Ship of 38 Guns; one *Mercato* of *St. Malo* Comman-

der of a *Pink* of 24 Guns; another Ship of 32 Guns, and three more from 20 to 24 Guns; that they had all Arms and Ammunition lying there ready for them, which they had some time before lodged there; that the *Lady Mary* had 350 Barrels of Powder, and 4000 small Arms, which she had put a-shore there to clean, and that all the rest of them had some in Proportion. These Deponents further say, that they have frequently been in Company with the above-named *Fitzgerald*, and have often heard him say, that he would rather beg the Country or starve than sail upon the same Account, in the said Ship *Lady Mary*. That since *March* last four *Dutch* Ships have arrived at *St. Sebastian* from *Ostend* with Recruits, each of them having had on board to the Number of 100, or thereabouts, and were received by *Colonel Kelly*; but for whose Service the Deponents knows not.

Capt. & Jurat 2^o Die.

Nov. 1722. Coram me

Ch. Delafaye.

Thomas Sowden.

Degory Williams.

The further Deposition of Degory Williams, Mariner;

WHO says, that he went in Company with one *William Pearson* belonging to the Ship the *Lady Mary*, from *St. Sebastian* to *Passage*, and on the Road asked him what they were, whether Pyrates, or what? He answer'd this Examinant, they were no Pyrates, but that he the Examinant was for *King George*, and they for *King James the Third*.

Capt. & Jurat 2^o Die

Nov. 1722. Coram me.

Ch. Delafaye.

Degory Williams.

5.

My Lord,

March 31.

THE inclosed being intercepted here, I was employed to translate it into *French*, and believing it might be of Consequence to your Lordship, I take the Liberty of sending you this Copy, tho' I don't doubt but you will soon receive one from a better Hand. You will take this as a Mark of the respect I owe you, and believe you will soon be convinced that the Author can be no mean Person. You may soon be further inform'd, and please to be assured of the sincere Esteem of,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most humble and Obedient Servant,

W. F.

6 R. W.

6.

R. W. Feb. 12. 1721 2. *Inclosed in one from*
W. F. 31 March, 1722

Sir,

Feb. 12. 1721-2.

BOTH your Letters of Jan. 22 and 29 came safe to hand. I thank you for the Opportunity the last of them gave me of an Acquaintance with the worthy Man that brought it, who seems to be an honest *Englishman*, and perfectly right in his Sentiments. However, observing that you had given me no Directions to enter as deep with him as I pleased, I forbore, and contented my self to bemoan my Country in general, without discoursing him very particularly on any Methods that might be taken for its Relief. Should he stay long enough here for me to receive an Answer to this from you before he returns to *France*, I should be glad to know whether I may use greater Freedom with him. I see he is well instructed in the Interests and Designs of foreign Courts, but seems to have false Notions of our Ability here at home, in which perhaps your Opinion has helped to mislead him.

I did upon the Receipt of yours discourse 105, 215, and 309. As to 36 he is in the Country, and at a distance, so I can give you no Account of him; but we four are entirely of Opinion, that the Scheme proposed of delivering our selves by our own Interest here at home is wild and impracticable.

We agree with you that the Resentments of the People are every where very high, and that this Parliament has been conducted in just such a manner as we could wish it for our Purposes, and that the Whiggs are broken amongst themselves both at Court and in the Country, and all sorts of Men tired with the present Management and Managers; But you deceive your selves if you think, that all this put together will be of any real Effect towards compassing the Point. The Tories, on whom we must chiefly depend upon this Occasion, are without Consent; and without a Head, and few of them are Men of any Capacity or Courage; their Zeal goes no farther than talking and Healths, but I speak it knowingly of the Chief of them, they tremble at the Thoughts of working out their own Deliverance, and uniting their Strength to that purpose. They have stuck together pretty well this Session, in managing an Attack on the Ministry in the House of Lords, but they mean nothing by it besides expressing their Resentments; and those among them who intend any thing else, have private Views for themselves. Between twenty

and thirty of them have joined in this Attempt, and there are, I assure you, four or five different Sets of Men in that Number; the two Lords that are at the Head of them, *Tork* and *Cowper*, are as determined *Hanoverians* as any in the Kingdom, and only make Court to the Successor instead of the Father.

In the Lower House the Tories have done nothing, nay attempted nothing, this Session; they are a Rope of Sand, there is no Union, no Spirit among them; some of them have managed at so cool a Rate, that there is great Reason to believe that they are secretly under the Influence of the Ministry; their Thoughts both within Doors and without are employed about nothing but securing their approaching Elections.

You know my Intimacy with 59 and 84, whom I take to be Men of as great Honour and Bravery as any of that Party; I and 215 had three Meetings with them, and endeavoured to possess them with an Opinion, that it was possible for us to dislodge these People by our own Strength, but they gave us such Answers as shewed that neither they nor their Friends had ever in good earnest entertained a Thought of it. They live in Expectation of somewhat that is to be done for our Rescue, they know not what nor how, but have not the least Imagination that we are able to do any thing for our selves, and they talk of the Tory Party on this Head with the utmost Contempt.

As to the Whiggs, tho many of them have been loud against the Court in the *South-Sea* Affair, and have cursed the Ministry, &c. openly; yet it is plain their Resentments begin to sink, and the approaching Elections will shew that notwithstanding their Anger and their Losses, they will stick together, and rather chuse to sit down with that Part which remains to them in the Funds, than hazard all by a new Revolution. This, you may depend upon it, is the State of things here, and therefore 'tis in vain for you to expect any thing from us.

Corruption, Luxury and Indolence have taken universally such hold of Mens Minds that they are in no degree capable of any great and noble Design, nor indeed willing to run any Danger. This being the Case, judge you whether it be worth your while to press us any longer upon that Head; turn your Thoughts rather towards serving the Cause, by persuading those about the Regent that he mistakes his own Interest, if he neglects ours. I know your Power with 505, to whom the Cardinal listens; could he but be satisfied that *France* would certainly

tain *Halstead*, who lodges at *Greenwich*, hired a Coach of the Examinant's Master *Richard Bird*; that the Examinant took him up at the *Naked Boy* at *Greenwich* aforesaid, where the said *Halstead* lodged, and brought him to the Earl of *Litchfield's* in *Tork-Buildings*; thence to the Bishop of *Rochester's* Lodgings at the Deanry at *Westminster*, where the Examinant waited upon him above an Hour; and from thence the Examinant carried him to the *Cocoa-Tree* in *Pall-Mall*; after some short Stay there, the Examinant carried the said *Halstead* to the *Devil-Tavern* near *Temple-Bar*, where the Examinant understood he dined: Thence the Examinant went and set up at the *Cross-Keys* in *Grace-Church-Street*, whether the said *Halstead* came to the Examinant about five or six a Clock, and the Examinant carried him home to *Greenwich*.

Capt. & Jurat 30 Die Aprilis 1723. Coram me Ch. Delafaye. The Mark of John Leadwell.

9. The Deposition of Isaac Megault, Footman to the Right Honourable the Lord Londondery;

WHO saith, That being some time the last Summer at *Paris* attending his Master the Lord *Londondery*, Mr. *Crawford* his Majesty's Resident at *Paris*, told him that he wanted to employ him, to find out a Gentleman by a Direction of a Letter, which he would give him, and asked him whether he would go upon that Business; which this Deponent having agreed to do, Mr. *Crawford* accordingly gave him a Sham Letter, the Direction of which this Deponent remembers not; and ordered him to go to Mr. *Waters*, a Banker at *Paris*, with the said Sham Letter, to know where the Gentleman lived, to whom the said Letter was directed: Upon which this Deponent, the better to cover his Design, doctored himself and went to the said Mr. *Waters's* House, where finding not Mr. *Waters*, he apply'd to his Clerk or Book-keeper, telling him he was just arrived from *England* with a Letter, which he this Deponent shewed him, and desired the said Clerk to direct him where he might find the Gentleman to whom the said Letter was directed: the said Clerk making some Difficulties to give this Deponent the Direction, telling him he would take Care to deliver the Letter himself; this Deponent told him, he was ordered to deliver the said Letter into the Hands of the Person to whom it was directed, and begg'd of him that he (the said

Clerk) would acquaint him where he should go to deliver it; upon which the said Clerk took the Letter from this Deponent's Hands, and wrote upon the Back of it a Direction, which this Deponent remembers was in *French*, and was to Monsieur *Dillon*; This Deponent having got the said Direction, carried it immediately to Mr. *Crawford*.

Capt. & Jurat 15^o Isaac Megault. Die Martii 1722-3, Coram me Carteret.

10.

The further Deposition of Isaac Megault, Footman to the Right Honourable the Lord Londondery;

WHO being shewn a Paper folded up in the shape of a Letter, directed to Monsieur Monsieur Digby & Paris, and in another Hand Monsieur Dillon rue Colombier & l'Hotel d'Hollande, and asked whether that is not the Sham Letter which Mr. *Crawford* His Majesty's Resident at *Paris* gave him, as is mention'd in his former Deposition of the fifteenth Instant, he saith, that upon sight thereof he does perfectly recollect that the said Sham Letter was directed to Monsieur Monsieur Digby & Paris, and that from the manner of its being folded and fully'd, which he did himself, he is able to colour his Design, he does very much believe the said Paper now produced to be the Sham Letter which he received from Mr. *Crawford*, and shewed to Mr. *Waters's* Clerk or Book-keeper, as is mentioned in his said former Deposition of the fifteenth Instant.

Capt. & Jurat 21 Isaac Megault. Die Martii, 1722-3 Coram me Ch. Delafaye.

The further Deposition of Mrs. E z both

WHO says, That about two Years ago Mrs. *Barnes* acquainted this Deponent, That *George Kelly* told her the said *Barnes* he the said *Kelly* was very intimate with the Bishop of *Rochester*, and did often go to the said Bishop's House, of which for a particular Reason the said *Barnes* was desirous to be satisfied, and then desired this Deponent to enquire into the Truth of it; and that afterwards the said Mrs. *Barnes* told the Deponent that she had found it out herself, for that the said *Kelly* had shewn her several very kind Letters under the said Bishop's own Hand, inviting him the said *Kelly* to dine with the said Bishop; and that one time the said

Bishop sent to invite the said Kelly to dine with him and that he did dine with him accordingly; and that the said Kelly told her the said Mrs. Barnes that at a time there dined with the said Bishop a good Number of Clergymen, and that the Company had all Gowns on, except him the said Kelly: Also, that another time the said Bishop had invited the said Kelly to Dinner, but some Accident prevented his going, at which the said Bishop was so much concerned, that he sent the next Morning to enquire after him, as fearing he had been taken ill. That the said Mrs. Barnes did one Morning at her own House in the Fore Parlour tell this Deponent that the little Dog *Harlequin* was sent by the Lord Mar to the Bishop of Rochester's Lady; but said to this Deponent (for God's sake don't tell any Body of it.) That about two Years ago the said Mrs. Barnes lodged in *Gerrard-Street*, and that this Deponent visiting her there the said Barnes told this Deponent that the said Kelly (whom she then called *Johnson*) had that Day received as many Letters from beyond Sea as came to Four or Fifteen Shillings, and that she would shew him shew her the said Barnes the said Letters; but the Directions were to such Names, and not to the real Names of the Persons for whom they were intended, so that the Devil could not find out who they were for, nor any Body but he Kelly, who had the Key to them; but that there was among them a Letter for the Bishop of Rochester, as the said Kelly told her; and that he the said Kelly was gone to carry it to him. That Mrs. Barnes before-named told this Deponent, that the said Kelly came from France in October last was Twelve-month, and shewed this Deponent a fine Fan and a set of Tortoise-shell Combs, which she said he the said Kelly had brought over with him as a Present to her the said Barnes; and she then gave this Deponent a Medal, which he said Kelly had brought over with several others from France; and that on one side thereof were the Heads of the Pretender and his Consort, and on the other side was *Britannia* holding their Son, with the Inscription, *In Britannia I trust*. That the said Mrs. Barnes told this Deponent about the time when the Pretender was over a Declaration, intimating that his Consort was with Child (which this Deponent believes was about Two Years and a half ago) that the said Kelly had owned to her the said Barnes that he had a Pension of One Hundred Pounds a Year from the Pretender. The

Deponent farther says, that since the said Kelly and Barnes was first taken up, the the said Mrs. Barnes has told the Deponent that the Government would starve the said Kelly, for they intercepted all the Letters that he sent, or that came to him, that he could get no Bills; upon which this Deponent saying, that then he the said Kelly would be little the better for having burnt his Papers, she the said Barnes answered, that the said Letters were written in such a manner that let the Government intercept what they would they could not make out the Meaning of them, or to that effect. That on *Whitsunday* the 13th of May last, the said Mrs. Barnes told the Deponent that she had on the Day before made the said Kelly search his Pocket Book and burn the dangerous Papers that were in it, and promise to do the like by those he had in his Lodgings. Upon which this Deponent saying, Sure he did not carry any such Papers about him; the said Mrs. Barnes replied, Yes, he used to carry about him what would hang him and half a Thousand more, or to that effect. That at the time the said Mrs. Barnes lived in *Gerrard-Street* as before-mentioned, she told this Deponent that the said Kelly was in great Danger, for that there was a Man intrusted with all their Secrets, who threatened to inform the Government unless they gave him Two Thousand Pounds; but she the said Barnes had advised the said Kelly that the said Money should not be given to the said Man, for when he had that, he would nevertheless give such Information, but they should contrive to send him beyond Sea; and some time after the said Mrs. Barnes told this Deponent that Care had been taken to put that Man out of the Way, that he should tell no Tales, or to that effect. And that the said Barnes at another time told the Deponent the like had been done by divers other Persons, who were suspected by the Jacobites to be disposed to make Discoveries (meaning of their Treasonable Proceedings) and expressed a great Concern at her the said Barnes being engaged with such sort of People, as what might bring her into Danger as well as the Deponent, if they should know that she the said Barnes had discovered such Matters as she had done to the Deponent; and that the said Mrs. Barnes told the Deponent, that above Two Hundred Persons had on such an Account been taken Care of in such manner, that they would never see the Light, or to the like effect. The Deponent farther saith, that the said Mrs.

Barnes when she lived in *Gerrard Street* told her, *Mr. James Talbot* was gone to *Ireland* to give Notice to the Party (meaning the *Jacobites*) how things were in *England*, that they might be ready for a Rising in *Ireland* to divert the Troops that might be sent hither from thence; That his the said *Talbot's* Journey to *Ireland* had been delayed by the want of Money, but she *Mrs. Barnes* had advanced him Fifty Pounds on that Account, which the said *Mrs. Barnes* afterwards told the Deponent he had repaid her since his Return from *Ireland*. The Deponent says that the Persons whom she has heard the said *Mrs. Barnes* mention to be most intimate with the said *Kelly*, where his Cousin *Dennis Kelly*, the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Sir *Harry Goring*, *Mr. Gunning*, *Mr. Talbot*, and an *Irish* Physician whose Name this Deponent doth not remember.

Eliz. Levett.

Jurat 30^o Die Martii, 1723.

Coram me

Ch. Delafaye

12.

The further Examination of John Maloné;

WHO says, that he very well remembers the Person of *Mr. James Talbot*, who used to visit *Mr. George Kelly*, alias *Johnson*, as is mentioned in his former Examination; that the said *Talbot* is above the middle Stature, pretty thick set, palish Complexioned, some Pock-holes in his Face, and commonly wears a black Peruke, has black Eye-brows; that he was particularly acquainted with the said *Talbot's* Servant. That some few Days before the 19th of *April*, 1722, about which Time this Examinant first left *Mrs. Barnes's* Service, he heard that the said *James Talbot* and his Servant were gone out of Town, and that in three or four Days after his first leaving *Mrs. Barnes* as before-mentioned, this Examinant returned into her Service, and stay'd with her a Fortnight or three Weeks; yet during all that Time he never saw the said *James Talbot* who used before frequently to visit her, nor the said *Talbot's* Servant, nor has he seen them at any Time since. Being asked to recollect whether he has carried any Letters for the said *George Kelly* to the Post-Office or Receiving-House, and what Directions were upon such Letters, he says he has carried Letters for him to the Post, and does remember some of the

said Letters were directed to *Monsieur Waters* at *Paris*.

Capt. & Jurat, 5^o Die Aprilis,

1723, Coram me,

Ch. Delafaye.

13.

The Examination of John Flower, living in Gardiner's-Lane, King-Street, in the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Chairman;

WHO says, he personally knows *Mr. Johnson*, alias *Kelly*, now a Prisoner in the Tower: That about four Years ago, when the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*, lodged at *Mrs. Barnes's* in *Pall-Mall*, this Examinant has several Times carried him to the Bishop of *Rocheſter's* Lodgings at the Deanry at *Westminster*: And that he has also carried Letters from the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*, to the said Bishop, which Letters he used to deliver at the Bishop's Lodgings aforesaid.

Capt. & Jurat. 28. Die

Aprilis, 1723.

Coram me,

Ch. Delafaye.

14.

The Examination of Francis Vanleat, lodging at Mr. Jeffereys's, at the Crown Ale-House in Germain-Street, Paris;

WHO says, he has for about four Years past ply'd in *St. James's-Street* and *Piccadilly*; that he has known *Mr. George Kelly*, who went by the Name of *Johnson*, about two Years and a half: That when he first knew the said *Johnson* alias *Kelly*, he lodged at *Mr. Lewis's*, a Barber, over-against *Old Bond-Street* in *Piccadilly*. That he has frequently gon of Errands for the said *Johnson* alias *Kelly*, and has carried several Letters from him to divers Persons, particularly to one *Bingley*, who then lodged at a Glazier's Shop in *Bulling-Court* in the Strand; that he has twice carried Letters from the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*, to the Bishop of *Rocheſter's*, in *Westminster*. The last Time, to the best of his Remembrance was last Christmas was 12-Month; that he then carried besides a Letter, two Pair of Stockings for the Bishop, and that he did both Times bring back the Bishop's Answers sealed: That he has also come of Messages from the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*, to *Mr. Kelly* at the Cockpit. That he was once sent by the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*, to *Chelsea*, to borrow a Pair of Boots.

Boots for him; That the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly* was out of Town about this Time Twelve-month; and the last Money the Examinant earned of him was in carrying his Horse home, when he returned from that Journey: That the Examinant took the said Horse from the *White Horse-Inn* in *Piccadilly* and carried it to Mr. *Gunning* at *Mussell-Hill*, from whom he understood the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*, had borrowed it; That the Examinant cannot now recollect the exact Time when he carried the said Horse to *Mussell-Hill*, but remembers he went from *Piccadilly* about four in the Afternoon, and that it was dark by the Time he got back again; That the Examinant remembers the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*'s going out of Town, since he came to lodge in *Riders-Street*; and the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*, ordering him to carry his Portmantle to Mrs. *Barney's* in *Bury-Street*, in which he had put spare Linnen as for a Journey; the exact Time this Examinant cannot remember, but believes it to be rather more than a Twelve-month ago: The Examinant says, he does not remember the said *Johnson*, alias *Kelly*'s Riding abroad, except the Time above-mentioned. The Examinant further says, that the Time that he went to the Bishop of *Rochester* from the said *Kelly*, and carried two Pair of Stockings, his Lordship being ill of the Gour, sent the Examinant up into his Chamber, and gave him a Note for the said *Kelly* sealed up, and paid him for his Trouble.

Capt. & Jurat. 8^o. Die Aprilis,
1723. coram me,
Ch. Delafaye.

The Mark of

Francis J Vanleear.

The Deposition of Alice Gardiner, living in Westminster Market, in the Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, Widow;

WHO says, that on Friday the 26th of October last, *George Kelly*, then a Prisoner in the Custody of *Daniel Chandler*, one of his Majesty's Messengers, and kept at her House, being returned from the Secretary's Office, where she understood he had been Examined before some of the Lords of the Council, and the Deponent being in his Room, attending him and making Tea for him, the said *George Kelly* told her he should be very well contented to stay with her such time as his Confinement should last; the Deponent thereupon said she was glad he liked his Entertainment there so well, and she hoped it would be so; to which he replied No, he feared he should

go elsewhere, to the Tower or to Newgate. Then he asked her if she would not be so good natured as to let him make his Escape, and offered her his Gold Watch and Forty Guineas, which he had laid down upon the Table; which she refusing to accept of, he told her if that was not enough he would give her a Note for Forty Guineas more; but she told him all his Offers were to no Purpose; that if she or her late Husband would have listened to such Offers, they had Temptations enough laid in their Way, or to that Effect; and upon this Occasion she did instance to him an Offer that a Scotch Gentleman had made to her late Husband of giving him a Bribe of a hundred Guineas to let him make his Escape.

Alice Gardiner.

Jurat 9^o. die Aprilis,
1723. Coram me
Ch. Delafaye.

16. *The Deposition of John Gardiner, living with his Mother Alice Gardiner, in Westminster Market, in the Parish of St. Margaret's, Widow;*

WHO says, that *George Kelly* alias *Johnson* being seized on the 23d of October last by Mr. *Chandler* the Messenger, was by the said *Chandler* brought to his Mother's House, the said *Alice Gardiner's*, to be there kept in safe Custody; that when the said *Kelly* had been there two or three Days he attempted to corrupt this Deponent, and offered him Twenty Guineas and his Gold Watch to let him make his Escape, but the Deponent would not give Ear to any such Proposal. That on the Day when the said *Kelly* was committed to the Tower, he called the Deponent up into his Room, and lifting up a Napkin that lay upon the Table, shewed him a Gold Watch and Forty Guineas which lay under the Napkin, and told the Deponent he had offered all that to the Deponent's Mother to suffer him the said *Kelly*, to make his Escape, and he was very sorry she would not take it, for he expected the Messengers every Moment to come for him, to carry him to Newgate, and then it would be too late; and that the said *Kelly* appeared to be under a great Concern, and trembled; and that the Deponent made him no Answer but went down Stairs, leaving him in his Room.

John Gardiner.

Jurat 8^o. die Aprilis 1723.
Coram me
Ch. Delafaye.

17. The

The Deposition of Gustavus Bahr, of the Dutchy of Bremen, late Captain in the Service of the Crown of Sweden. ;

WHO voluntarily cometh before me, and maketh Oath, That in the Month of December 1721, he arrived at *Cadix* from *Gottenburgh*, on board a *Swedish* Frigate of 24 Guns, called the *Fortuna*, which was to go to *Madagascar*, in Company with two other Ships belonging to the Pretender, that one of the said Ships was called the *Revolution*; and the other the *Lady Mary*; That the *Revolution* carried 40 Guns, and was commanded by Captain *Galloway*, alias *Gardiner*, Nephew of Colonel *Morgan*. That there were on board the said Ship a second Captain, whose Name was *Wutkerson*, two Lieutenants, viz, *Franklyn*, and one more whose Name this Deponent remembreth not, and also young *Morgan*, Colonel *Morgan's* Son. That the *Lady Mary* carried 24 Guns, and was commanded by Captain *Cammell*. That this Deponent was at the Time abovementioned acquainted at *Cadix* with Colonel *Morgan*, who together with one *Hilton* a *Scotch* Man were intrusted with the Management of the Pretender's Affairs at *Cadix*, and had the Direction of his Ships. That the said Ships were there under the Notion of Merchant Ships belonging to *Morgan*, and carried *English* Colours. That the said *Hilton* was at *Cadix*, before this Deponent's Arrival there, and that Colonel *Morgan* came into the Bay of *Cadix* on board the *Lady Mary* from *Morlaix* in *Brittany*, a few Days after this Deponent was arrived there. This Deponent further saith, that also some Days after his Arrival at *Cadix* there came in from *Gottenburgh*, and lastly from *Morlaix*, the *Fortune*, commanded by Captain *Butler*, a 14 Gun Ship, belonging to the Pretender. That the said Captain *Butler* quitted at *Cadix* the said Ship, expressing some Discontent to this Deponent on account of his not having a large Ship to command, as well as *Cammell* and *Gardiner*. That there were on board the said *Fortune* 1000 Muskets, 1000 Carbines, 2000 Bayonets, 300 Barrels of Powder, besides a Quantity of Match, Flints, &c. As also 1000 Muskets and 100 Barrels of Powder, which Count *Rbentierna* the *Swedish* Resident at *Hamburg* had order'd to be put on board the said Ship on his own Account.

That all the Arms and Ammunition above-mentioned were delivered to Colonel *Morgan*, viz. Count *Rbentierna's* by his Agent, and the others by this Deponent himself, and were all put on board the *Lady Mary*; that whilst this Deponent was at *Cadix* Colonel *Morgan* went to *Madrid* to get Money from the late Duke of *Ormond*, who gave him 12000 Pieces of Eight, which were employed by the said *Morgan* for fitting out the *Revolution* and the *Lady Mary*. That said *Morgan's* Correspondent at *Paris* was *Waters* the Banker, with whom he used to transact Money Affairs. That when this Deponent passed thro' *Paris* in the Month of April 1722, in Company with Mr. *Seabach* a *Swedish* Colonel, he was told by him that the said *Waters* and an *English* Gentleman, who is a Colonel in the *French* Service, had asked the said Colonel *Seabach* how he was pleased with *Morgan's* Conduct; That *Seabach* had answered, he liked *Morgan* very well, but did not think *Gardiner* a fit Man for Enterprizes; upon which *Waters* and the said Colonel in the *French* Service replied, that if *Gardiner* was not liked another might be appointed to his room, and even that *Morgan* might be removed, that the Pretender's Agents had a Number of Arms lodg'd in a House belonging to the late Duke of *Ormond* near *Morlaix* in *Brittany*, sufficient to arm about 3000 Men.

Capt. & Jurat. Die

10 Aprilis 1723.

Coram me

Carteret

Mr. Burchett's Letter to the Lord Carteret Secretaries.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 1

Gentlemen,

I Am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you a Copy of a Letter which I received this Morning from Captain *Scot* of His Majesty's Ship the *Dragon*, giving an Account of his Proceedings at *Genoa*; as also an original Letter from *Christopher Hall*, dated at *Alicant* the 30th of September last, which I am to desire you will please to communicate to the Right Honourable the Lord Carteret, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

J. Burchett.

Secretaries to the Lord Carteret.

A Letter from Christopher Hall to James Quinn, dated Alicant, 30th September, 1722.

Sir,

Finding my self for some time past unexpectedly depriv'd of your Favours, and moreover little or nothing occurring at present worth remembrancing, will cause my being more compendious in this which serves of the New to assure you of my sincere Wishes for your Welfare; and at the same time take the Liberty to signify to you, that his Grace the Duke of Ormond sent me some Days ago, by Hands of my Friends Monsieur Joyes and Company of Madrid, a Greyhound Dog and Bitch, to be remitted to Messieurs Gagnoni of your Place, to whom it seems they wrote about 'em, but understanding that said Sieur Gagnoni has gone lately to live at Naples, doubt whether he has left any Body in his stead to manage his Affairs at Lieghorn; and in such Case beg the Favour of you to take Care of the said Hounds on their Arrival there, and attend the said Sieur Joyes on my Advice to dispose of 'em tho' I believe may be designed for our Royal Master; and whatever you may reimburse on their Account may value on me, or said Gentleman. I have not time to add further than that you'll pardon this Trouble, and believe me to be on all Occasions,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,
Christopher Hall

Lond. 49

Am. 95

Genoa 110 per Cent.

Madrid at Par,

Cadiz one per Cent. loss to Bills.

P. S. The Dog is black with a white Snout and Neck, and is called Jopper; the Bitch is yellow, with a white Neck, Snout, and Fat, and is called Jipsie.

20.

A Letter from Francis Brown to Captain Andrew Gallway.

16th October, 1718.

Dear Sir,

YOUR Acceptable, dated last Monday, came to hand Yesterday, tho' I ought to have had it Thursday. Contents I duly Note.

Your far-off Project flatters: If the Undertaking could be brought to Perfection, 'twould put a Man in a little time above the Uncertainty that attends Court Favour,

that's as uncertain as a Winter Day; but when I consider that the Undertaking for the three Ships you mention require to have 500000 Livres in Bank e're undertook, and how far you are short thereof, besides the difficulty of getting 7 or 800 Men requisite, which cannot be done without the Authority of the Regent, which certainly can't be obtained, as I conceive, because of his Union with G. my Advice is you decline it at once; but if you'll not, let your Enterprize be in Spain, for here it would be impossible, and dangerous for your Friends, and such as would appear in the Dispatch; if on the other hand, you embrace the Offer made there, which I find both Reasonable and Honourable with a Prospect of future Advancement and Benefit, is what I would advise you to prefer. In such Case my Opinion is to get a Frigate built of 80 Foot long, 27 Foot broad, with the rest in Proportion; one Deck, with a half Deck and Forecastle open, that will carry 24 Cannon, 6 Pounders, made entirely for sailing, for transporting Person or Persons of Consideration, if that be the Design; or if to carry Packets or Messengers to get a small Cowet of 4 to 8 Guns to attend all Motions.

I am overjoyed of the King's Marriage; the great God give the Blessing of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and speedy Restoration. Doth the Queen bring any considerable Fortune to the King? his Circumstances require such. My Respects to Mr. Walton; his Son parted last Tuesday, I sent Frank to conduct him to Dynan, but being not as yet come back, he's gone further.

If you intend for Sweden or Coasts of Spain on the Fishing Voyage, the little Queen of Spain will be fit, she will stand to Sea well fitted, Men and Provisions, 30,000 l. if proves less the better. All mine heartily salute. The Post presses you. I am sincerely,

Dear Sir,

Your assured humble Servant,
Francis Brown.

21.

F. Brown to Captain Andrew Gallway.

Dear Sir, St. Malo, 23 Nov. 1718;

I Know not what to attribute your long Silence unto, if it be not in telling you sincerely my Thoughts of the Arming the Three Vessels you proposed; I have not writ you of several Posts, on Warning you gave me, 'twould be uncertain if they would overtake you in Paris. Some Time past I sent Mr. Waters the Dimensions of the

the Ship still on the Stocks, desiring him to deliver it to you, and advise me where you were. What I always apprehended from the Court now appears, the Commissary received Yesterday Order from the Court to oppose the Sale of any Ships to Strangers, consequently to give them no Expeditions; which makes me repeat unto you what I already writ you, that if you persist on your Project, *Spain* must be the Place.

There went with Captain *Toulon* a Passenger, either *Swede* or *Polander*, a Man of Merit: Since his Departure came Orders from Above, to be informed if 'twas not the Duke of *Ormond* that went Passenger with *Toulon*; by which I find that Court is in Pain where he is, and fears him to be in *Spain*: 'Tis dangerous meddling with great Mens Affairs. I found an Occasion here to dispose of the *Juliet* Cargo Iron. I writ Yesterday to Madam *Walton*, to know the just Price to be deliver'd at *Roscoff*; I expect her Answer Sunday next; 'tis to a Solvable Person, that will desire little or no Time. If this comes to your Hands, do not fail to give me yours, or Mr. *Walton's* Order how to proceed, fearing Madam *Walton* could not answer without hearing from Mr. *Walton*, or you. The Butter is still unfold, 'tis not the Time of Sale; the late Rains and Continuance of fear Weather lowered it somewhat: If any Occasion offers for its Sale from 28 to 30%. I'll let it go, if you order not the contrary in Answer.

Mr. *Langlin* gives out he expects a Parcel of new Butter; and a *Frenchman* expects some, as he tells me: I met *Langlin* Yesterday at the *Gate*, he seemed very inquisitive where you were, and told me you owe him Two Thousand Eight Hundred and odd Livres that he drew on you, or Mr. *Walton*; seemed much offended with his Correspondent, for not returning him his Bill, Prousted, or Accepted; that he expects it to-morrow, whereby to take his Measures: You know the Man, he undertaking, &c. for your Government. If you owe it him, 'tis better end with him: I am sensible that Affair is the most unfortunate that I have heard of, that not sufficient. *Mannery* is here in a dismal Condition, and some other Men you ordered to expect your Return are very impatient, and refused good Wages of Captain *Toulon*.

Is our King married, or is the Princess intercepted? You are unkind on this Subject. You know how sensible what regards him is to me. As to other News, I desire

but what you think fit to impart. My Family joins with me in giving you and Mr. *Walton* our best Wishes and Respects. If you have no Occasion for *Frank* at *St. Paule*, order him home; it troubles me he should be so long a Charge to Mr. *Walton*. I am really
Your assured humbled Servant,

Francis Brown.

22

Morgan to Gallway. 9th January.

YOU have, my dear *Gallway*, inclosed, a Letter from your Brother, I think: I had a great Mind to open it; for I believe it is to tell you, that he will do you all the Injury he can; at least I am afraid so. Our Friend came here last Night; he told me, that Capt. *Gall*. and his Wife were with his Nephew, and with all his Friends that were in *Holland*; they gave such an Account of you that you expected: In short, this Gentleman was under a thousand Difficulties; but *South*, *Dill*, and *Waters* has satisfied him to that degree, that he is now more bent upon the Business than ever; and he assures me, he will get a good Horse where he is going, to join your two Horses, if you can get two; or, if you can get but one Horse, he will still go with you. There is no Need of telling you what that Man and his Wife said of you; but I am afraid they will turn Informers indeed; and I fear your Brother is a little in Fault: But *Creagh* is a Villain, and so have nothing to do with him. I writ to Mr. *Brown* what you will see; and I writ to *Norx*, where I told him, that the Condition he was in was the Reason I had for supporting him: I think you should not see him, or take any Notice of him, unless you can resolve to do as I do, that is, not to insult a Man in Distress.

I believe you will have Letters from *Waters*, to tell you what Money you may draw for, though I know it is not yet ready: If you can keep your Bargain in your Hand, it will be your best Way not to close till you see this great Storm (that is now in *Paris*) over. I thought I should hear from you last Night.

I have nothing else to say to you at present, but could wish you were more Master of your Passion, and that would enable you to carry on your Affairs with more Security and Ease.

I had a Letter last Night from *Montagu* full of Assurances.

I am yours. Adieu.
Morgan

23.

Morgan to Gallway.

Dear Cousin,

5 March, 1719.

I Told you in my last that I would send you a Letter to deliver to Mr. Langlin, which you have here inclosed, I pray deliver it, that I may be easy upon that Head, for as I already writ you Word, I cannot be easy when I am involved in other Peoples Affairs, that I am so much a Stranger to; and should any thing happen either to you or my self, it would be barbarous in me to leave my young Children dipt in Law Suits without any View of being able to sustain it; for if Mr. Langlin should have any Crick in the Law to make me pay him two thousand Livres on this Account, I am sure he may as well demand ten thousand, for I cannot contradict him: You know two Years ago I offered to make this Matter plain before Pat. Gallway and your Brother, and clear my self of it, had you not hindred me by saying it would reflect upon your Reputation. I expect this Day's Post in every Moment, and then I'll write more to you, but this I write to have it ready to send this Night to Morlais.

Yours. Adieu.

This Post has brought me no Letters either from you or any Body else, only Mr. Waters prays you to write me Word what is the Sum you will want to make up the Price of the Ship, and if it can be drawn at three Usances. The Friends in England that ordered us to depend upon them for 50,000 l. are so alarmed at this Revolution, that they tell us they cannot yet return us any Money. I fear we shall fall short about Six or Seven thousand Pounds to fit out this Ship. I shall say more when I have an Answer of my Letters from Paris. Our humble Service to all Friends, &c.

We are all Yours,

24.

From Morgan to Gallway.

March 10.

YOURS, dear Andrew, of Good-Eriday I have. I was in hopes the Westerly Winds that we had here would reach you there, to carry your Men to Joyce, but in short we must be content, and we know not what is best for us. I shall be glad you will prepare every thing to settle with Roziere about the Price of the Ship. See what Bills you must draw, and see what Time he will give you. Pray, my Dear,

make a little Calculation what Money will be absolutely necessary for you in the whole.

Do not be in the Spleen: you may depend things will go on to your Satisfaction. I thank you for your News from Dublin; pray if any Ships comes in there, send me always what News you hear, and enquire strictly of any Ships that comes from that Country where Rigg went to, for twixt you and I they are to send us Help; in short, every thing is as you would wish it. I wonder we do not hear of the late Duke of Ormond, but I believe he is either drove W. S. W. from England, or else he is gone round Ireland. You may depend he was seen off of Cape St. Vincent the 7th in the Morning. All the Ships upon the Coast had Orders to join them as they saw them go by, they had a board 7000 Men and 40000 Fuzees, &c. Chevalier de St. George Landed in Catalonia the 8th and went strait to Madrid.

I had a Letter from Dick Rich from Dublin, which came by that Ship to St. Malo's, he gives you his Service; his Father is dead, and left him quite out of his Will; his Brother James is in London, and his Brother John gone up the Straits with a Ship of 12 Guns in which he has one third: He tells me, they are transporting the Irish Forces to England. A Week or ten Days will give us more fully an Account of this Commotion.

I will write to Paris what you hinted to me concerning the English Fleet. My humble Service to Mr. Brown and all Friends; all here wish you a happy Easter. How are Provisions in Ireland?

Adieu, Dear Cousin.

A Letter from Edward Brown to Gallway.

Mr. Andrew Gallway, Paris, June 13, 1719.

S. J. R.

I am favoured with your most Accept of the fifth Currant, and am most reconnaissant to you for your kind and friendly Expressions, and being you prove so favourable to me (which I only attribute to an Effect of your Goodness) I shall always endeavour by my Carriage to deserve the Continuation of your Good-will and Friendship; and tho' I should shun making my own Apology, I dare tell you I have a good Heart, and incapable of that monstrous Fault of Ingratitude.

Your

Your Gentlemen here have come to no Resolution about our Affair; and I believe as they are Strangers to Trade, 'twill be hard for them to have the same Sense or Idea of the Voyage we have our selves, and consequently make them give some Excuse not to let go their Money. I am persuaded Mr. Waters, of his Side, does what he can to bring them to it, tho' I really deside Matters will take. I observe you expect your Ship from *Ostend* on that Coast, and that you may probably take a Trip to *S.* If so, we can no farther think of our Project, for you cannot propose to fit elsewhere but in *Ostend* for the *C.* Voyage. If at your coming to *Spain* you meet the D. of O. and that he can facilitate your going to *S. Sea*, under the Pretext of a Cruizer, with a Permission to carry Goods, and under *Spanish* Colours, you'll do well to stick rather to that Project than to the other; but if you come to *Cadiz*, let none of your Countrymen know your Designs, nor none else, altho' you are sure of getting the grant; but pray acquaint me with the Prospect you may have of Success therein, and if it be requisite (to give you the quicker Dispatch, or to get the Permission drawn with such Clauses as may exempt you of all Search coming to the *S. Sea*) my going over on your Advice, I'll dispose my Affairs, and make the best of my Way to you; all depends of getting the Permission, to which Purpose you must spur the Duke of O. and endeavour, if possible, to induce him to desire our K. to speak himself, or write to the K. of *Spain*, or Cardinal; and once the Permission given, I take upon myself to load the Ship, and make an Amplet with the Friends I'll bring concerned of 150000 Pounds Sterling, which shall be addressed to you and them we think fit to send with you for the Management of the Sales; for I consider you cannot take the whole Management upon your self without one or two good Assistants. When you go to *Cadiz* you'll find several very inquisitive and desirous to know your Affairs, but deside of many; and when I positively know you intend thither, shall write to my Partner Mr. John Smidt, to receive you in our House, and instruct him how to manage with you to dissemble best your Affairs, until your Permission be obtained, and my self back in *Cadiz*. If the Voyage takes, your Fortune will, I hope, be made thereby, and I no Loser, therefore I cannot sufficiently recommend to you to make your Court to these great Men your Friends, until they compass this important Affair.

When you come to *Spain*, address for me at *Bruges*, at Mr. Andrew Brown's my Father who will take care to send me your Letters, tho' I be not there. I cordially salute you, and pray you'll assure my Uncles and Cousins of my best Respects, and am,

Dear SIR,

Your ever assured and obliged
humble Servant and Friend,

Ed. Brown

I'll part this about the latter end of the Month.

26.

A Letter from John Obrien to Captain Gallway, dated Paris, 12 April, 1721.

Dear Sir,

Though we have not corresponded one with another since you parted hence, I can with Truth assure you, that my true Love and Esteem for you are not in the least diminish'd, and do flatter myself, that Distance of Places or Length of Time have not affected the Friendship you were pleas'd to profess to me, when last in this Town. You cannot give me more Proofs of it, than in doing Mr. O Gallahan, who will remit you this Letter, all the Service that will depend on you; he is already known to our Cousin William, and recommended to him by good Hands; he is a young Man of a great deal of Merit, good Inclination and Conduct: You may with Safety employ him in any Business as far as his Capacity can reach, and depend on his Discretion and Zeal on all Occasions: He is related and allyed to many of your Friends and mine, who will be very acknowledging for all the Favours you'll do him; and will answer, in case of Want, for any Supply you should give him. I am perswaded he will deserve your Esteem, and can assure you I'll be most acknowledging for whatever Pleasure you do him. I wish you all the Success possible in your Undertakings and can with Truth assure you, that I am with all imaginable Sincerity, Dear Sir,

Your most humble

and most obedient

Servant and Kinsman,

John Obrien

My kind Service
to Cousin Morgan,
and Family.

Morgan's Letter to Don Nicolas

20 June 1721.

This, I hope, will find my dear dear Nick safe in a warm Climate, which I long to hear of. I must first begin to tell you, that Kirby is here still; and that we have little or no Hopes of bettering our selves by anything we may charge in her: but by what I can understand from Mr. Cane, he is glad she is here still. I have, my dear Friend, sent away Seebeck in a small Ship home; and I dare engage you he is ere now arrived. I had a Letter from Butler from Varnish, 28th of May, where he tells me that there is Orders come to him to take in 19 Barrels, with every thing necessary to make Use of them, and that Mr. Grant's first Clerk writ him Word, that in a Month's Time all that was promised him would be fulfilled; and told him, that two Horses more were ready to joyn him; so that I may expect in ten or fifteen Days to have them with me. This I write to Mr. Mansfield, and this you may assure him and Cronin; and in case our Home Trade should have any Delay, we may depend on being well provided for our Foreign Voyage; but that, you know, is not the thing in Question at present.

Mr. Hore is still with Mr. Givers, but I have had no great Affair from them since you left me; always Letters, but no Resolution. Mr. Farmer writ in strong Terms not only to them, but to all his Friends; and desires that they will venture all they have at this Time, and that he himself will be concerned. I am told, he writ in the same Terms to Mr. Radnal. Mr. Greyfield had a Letter from his Carpenters they all, to a Man, offer to compound with him; and presses that Matter with Assurance of Friendship and Sincerity; and our Friends in Lumley are of the same Opinion.

I had a Letter for you from Hubbert, but nothing material in it, only that he was making ready to go away; but I know he is not yet gone. Mr. Quarry writ to me, that Hubbert must go away home; for that Hussy told some Stories of his Gallantry, which made his Family uneasy: But you know all this is nothing. Johny is now forlorn, all her Lovers forsake her, except Hore and his Companion, who are new Comers, you know. I have here sent you a Letter I had from your Unkle; I had one from the Cardinal from London, he will be soon in Paris; there is no-

thing worth sending in it. Lady Dunbar is dead at the Bath, and all your Friends are well.

I have nothing more to say to you. I am sure if I wanted to write a long Letter, I could not do it in a Month, if I made Use of the Paper you left me. Your Sister never misses praying for you, nor ever drinking your Health; we are all well; Give our humble Service to all with you, and do what you will with Femmy. I'll not write this Bout to him. Pray believe me, dear Friend, when I tell you, that I am sincerely yours. I write two Lines to Cousin Andrew on the other Side.

Adieu my Friend.

Little Lord Tyconnel is made Captain in Nugents, with a Pension of 1500l. See Sir Tymon, if you go where he is; I have not yet writ to him, nor to O' Sullivan. I am an humble Servant of theirs, pray tell them so. Let me know how to direct to you.

Just now came in Letters from Spain to the Merchants here, that give them an Account, that no Goods from this Country can be put ashore in Spain. In short, a general Defence of Goods or Ships. Pray write.

20 June.

Dear Cousin,

I Hope you got safe to your Port. We have done nothing since you left us, nor loaded a Bale, but what Seeohan put on Board, occasioned by some barbarous Stories, which I find were told by Keating; and he says Munery told him: In short, where-ever he got it, he has told our Story fully. I only wait for Letters from Paris to determine the Ships going after you, but however, if you can get Letters from the Merchants of Cadiz to their Correspondents here, it will clear us of all Suspensions, and if we should want Loading, it would procure it for us. I hope you will write as soon as you can, and let me know how you are received; and if you would advise me to --- Butler when he comes: In short be very particular. --- Let me know if Iron and Planks are good Commodities there.

Young writ to me, and says, unless I give him 400l. more, he will discover who are concerned with me. I'll not answer his Letter. I am undone for Money, and none of my Friends will help me. I have nothing more to say, but what I writ on the other Side. All here give you Love and Service, so Adieu.

H

I had

I had a Letter from *George Terry* for you, he says he sent you by *Mr. O'Hearn* your Valise long Glass and *Tableau*, with an Accompt-Book. He says, *Mrs. Marinane* sent to his House a Quilt, and three Ship-Curtains, which *Mr. Brown's* Son had by your Orders. He says, *Mrs. Marinane* is gone for *Ireland*, which every Body is glad of. That's all.

28.
A Letter from *Morgan* to *Gallway*.
11th July, 1721.

YOU may be assured, my dear Cousin, it was a prodigious Pleasure to me to receive *Mr. Hilton's* and yours of the 15th June from *Cadiz*. You will find by a Letter I writ to him of the 20th last Month, that the *Mary* is not loaded; occasioned by Letters that came to the Merchants here, giving them Caution not to send any Goods to *Spain* on Pain of being Burnt and Ship Forfeited; so here we are, and I am hard put to it to provide fresh Provisions all this while. I must have lost my Credit had not *Roche* sent me a little Relief.

I sent away our Friend the Colonel in a small Vessel from *Roscoff*, five Days after you parted, with a fair Wind which lasted 8 Days; he was well inclined and well instructed, and I dare say he will bring Goods or Money to supply us. I had a Letter from *Butler* of the 28th May, to tell me that he was then loading the Things that were promised us, and that he would be with us in a Month's time. In short, I do not at all doubt, but we shall be pushed by them People to go on our old Business, and I think it would not be amiss if you discoursed some of the able Merchants there, and see if they would join you for *India* or *China* Trade, telling them that you will have *Patres* and *Commissions*. The Colonel, I hope, will bring us an Establishment for a Company, or at least will get us joyned with the *China* Company of that Country. If you find that you can do any thing better for your self, in the mean time, we will consider of it. I am in hopes, since *Nick* is gone to *Madrid*, that he will determine you one way or other soon, and could he obtain what was promised me, of Cruizing in the *South-Seas*, or supplying *Negroes*, it would be a happy Turn. If you and he would have me joyned there I will, tho' it will be impossible for me to stir till *Butler* comes, and till I have my Answer from that Country.

The Czar of *Muscovy* made an Invasion in *Sweden*, and there are two Frigates come without the Sound to cruize upon *Sweden*; I hope this way no way retard or hurt us.

I should be glad you prevailed upon some of the *French* or any other Merchants to write to *Morlaix* of your Arrival there, and if they said that they were sorry they did not put their Goods on Board you, it would take off a thousand scandalous Suspensions that these People formed by seeing so fine a Ship as you have come in here. *Gammel* is very well, his Men were very troublesome, and two of them would leave him, and raised a thousand Stories; but the Commissary took them up and put them in prison, where they shall stay till he goes away. *Young* writ me a very threatening Letter, and in short says, that he will do all in his Power to ruin me and all that are concerned, unless I give him 400*l*. more. I don't answer his Letter, nor will not. Pray be very particular, for tho' I expect next Post will bring me your Opinion about Loading the *Mary*, and all Accounts that you can send me on that head, yet you must from time to time send me Word how I am to behave my self as to *Butler* when he comes, and if I may Load him, or if he brings Iron and Planks, whether I am to sell them here, or send them to you there. Pray don't forget to have Letters writ to the Merchants here and I beg you will inquire whether *Mr. Peter Waddis* of *Bristol* be settled there; if he is, he will --- on my Account, give him my Service; give *Jemmy* --- our Loves and Services, and to young *Nick Macnamara* and *Sperry*. I pray write to my Nephew, direct to Captain *John Salomon* in *Comarford's* Regiment. Let *Jemmy* write to him, if you don't care to write. How goes Matters with *Patrick*? All here embrace you, as I do with all my Heart.

Adieu, dear Cousin.

I have tried all our Friends, but can't get Sixpence from any Creature. I writ to *Hilton*, all I can say, as to our home Trade, my Friends in *Paris* are full of it, but I am not so warm. I desired *Hilton* to write to you all I write to him, and all he can learn where he is.

Adieu.

A. L.

evil or small mind. I have now mid July
 A Letter to Captain Andrew Gallway from
 Morgan in Helmsbury
 August 15th, 1721.
 Dear Andrew,
 I have yours of the 21st July from Ca-
 diz, which came here the 10th Instant;
 you are long since advised that I landed
 Mr. Sicoban's Bailes; and that the Ship is
 now clear and ready to sail, if we knew
 where to send her. As soon as I have a
 just Account from Seebeck or Butler, I
 will take my measures, and send her ei-
 ther to England or Ireland to be cleared,
 and take Letters of Health, and so to join
 you; I mean if your next gives me the En-
 couragement you propose. I cannot be a
 Judge of what Measures you propose to
 take with *Parition*; but let me tell you,
 he has a further Reach than you can pre-
 tend to, and he will always have a Bisk in
 his Sleeve; however I'll suspend my
 Judgment till I'm made sensible of the Af-
 fair. You tell me that you give great
 Speculation, and that People do not know
 what to make of you there. I believe it
 indeed; for I declare I have Letters both
 from England and Paris to give me an Ac-
 count of your Grandeur and Extrava-
 gancy. God knows how often I have been
 mortified on that Subject these four Years
 past, but now more than ever, for in short
 People who see their Money running out,
 and no hopes of any Success, will not bear
 it, tho' I may. I presume Patrick Gallway
 or some of your own Relations writ to
 London for Mr. . . . Mr. . . . [I blot out
 Names] and indeed another Person that
 I will not name here, writ to me from
 London; and I have it of both Sides from
 Paris; even People that has nothing to do
 in the matter writes it from thence, and
 wonders who supports it. I would to God
 I had never had any thing to do in
 Sea Affair, I am sure I paid dear both out
 of Pocket and in my Mind and Fatigues
 for it these five Years past; and what vexes
 me most is that you are the better for
 it; but to the contrary, lost your time, and
 put you upon a footing that you will not
 be able to support; and now the People
 have nothing to do but running over your
 Management and manner of living; and
 I don't wonder at it, for they are altoge-
 ther by the Ears amongst themselves, and
 laying their own Losses and Mismanage-
 ments at each others Doors. I pray God
 send me once free from this Life. I de-
 clare before God I have not one Penny in
 the House, tho' Roch sent me 7000 Livres,

and now I know not what to do; but
 to sell my Plate, to which I write to
 Roach about. If you could pay the
 200l. I might Pawn it, but I believe you
 will not be able to do it.
 You say you have Complaints to make
 me of the young Men I recommended to
 you. I know but of my Son; if he puts
 up for any thing, I will soon bring him
 down, for he shall have no manner of Li-
 berty. As for Mr. Wogan, he I believe will
 be entirely governed by his Cousin; and
 as to Mr. Galehan, you have him for your
 own Account. It was you brought in Col.
 O Bryen unknown to me; and I own it
 gives me more Pain than any Body else,
 for I know he has let others joyn with him
 that are poor, and will have great Com-
 plaints at the latter end. I dare say Mr.
 Hilton will govern them young Men. As
 to Sperring I think't he can be capable of
 giving you no Pain; for I think he should
 be too little an object to give either Pain
 or Pleasure.
 However you know how to ease your
 self of every Body that will not conform
 to the manner that is necessary; particu-
 larly, as I said already, if my Son gives the
 least Pain or Trouble send him to Seville,
 or some Country Town, to learn the Lan-
 guage, and I'll send him wherewith to
 support him till I bring him home. I had
 by a round-about way an Account that
 there was some Disorder among you,
 which I wonder Mr. Hilton or you never
 mentioned to me; but Mansfield writ it to
 Cane, and Cane to me. I will write at
 large to Mr. Hilton about my Son, who I
 will have him be disposed of till I come
 my self, or send for him; and let me tell
 you, dear Andrew, that a great deal of good
 Nature and Freedom is necessary for you
 to govern the People that are with you,
 nay any People; for when you are made
 so little and so much vilified by your own
 Relations, as I hear you are, others will
 think you should govern with such high
 Hands. I told you already . . . both from
 London and Paris, I vow to God . . . any
 with you ever mention'd it in any of their
 . . . as I know of. Here is no publick
 News I can send you. They talk of the
 King of Sweden's being dead suddenly;
 but I have it not from hence, the Publick
 News has it. I hope next Post will in-
 form me. As to other Matters, I can say
 nothing to them; all here are yours, and
 I am sincerely so.
 Adieu.
 I never

I never had a better Account of any Body than I have of *Butler's* manner of Commanding in his Vessel. Pray let me give you a Caution of your Brother; if he comes to you, we shall have new Complaints, and you know how he has used me even in the very last Affair.

Superfcribed
To Captain Andrew Gallway,
Commander of the Revolution
at Cadiz.

30.

A Letter from Morgan to—

My Dear Friend,

I Have yours of the 19th of August; and I have your Letters by every Post since you left me. I never had any Letter from Cousin Andrew.... Sir Francis Ferdise's Project, so I can say re... to him on that Subject, I believe you must... of nothing but of our main Design; and I... now Mr. Maxfield has satisfied you that m... could do nothing about our Home Trade, so... are at Liberty to do what you please on that...

I find you are in very great Concern what... with my Son *Jamies*, I thank my dear Fr... but since I design to come to you my self... will let him alone as he is till I see you bo... I hope you had the Letter I writ to him the 8... but I am heartily sorry to find that he not... writ to me of his being uneasie himself, but... he joined with others to make Cousin Andrew... I thought that he was not of that turbulent... but I find he is neither fit to govern... and worse that he will nt be governed... Sure both his Mother and I preached en... him, and particularly against putting up for any Party or Cabal. It is a miserable thing when Youth once think themselves wise; and as you well observed, that you were surprized to find him so ignorant of Books, indeed my dear Friend he is so; and worse he ever will be, for he never will improve; however it mortifies me to find that he does not know his Ignorance, and that he would pretend to take upon himself. I'll not write to him, but you will tell him what I say. I am afraid some body advises him, for in his last Letter he says he was but once out of the Ship, to save Expence, tho' he says others advises him to go out oftner, for that he ought to take Part of it whilst it is a going. You say you believe him not fit for the Fatigue of the Sea. Pray, my dear Friend, what will he be fit for, or what con I do

with him, unless I take him home to live— like an old Woman; What would he do with himself, since he is weary of going to Sea, which he has been so long endeavouring to obtain? Well I have tired you about him, and I have sufficiently vexed and fretted my self about him.

31.

A Letter from W. Morgan to Captain
Garddner

Dear Andrew, Sept. 19. 1721.

I Have yours of the 26th Aug. last past, with the Order and List of the Particulars of the Plate. It came in good Time, for I am just sending it by Mr. Walle who is here with me, to have it either sold or pawned for to raise 6000 l. I am obliged to pay the Hellish Crew of this Ship, for as I writ to you in my last, they petitioned the Admiralty here, and we are condemned to clear them, and to conduct them to London; which way we shall do afterwards, God knows. The Ships from the North are not come in as yet, so we cannot stir till they arrive. I have Watches every Day on the Hill, and at Isle De Bas, lest they should come on Shore. To tell you the Truth, People are here very uneasie, for we have an Account that the Plague is spread in the South, but it is not necessary you should say any thing of it where you are. I told you in my last that I never received the Letter where you gave me an Account of Sir Francis Ferdise's Project. I wonder you would not repeat such a thing in some other Letters afterwards, for no body would trust Business to one Letter at this Distance; in short, I can give you no Opinion of the Matter, nor do I see any thing we have to trust to but these Ships from the North. They write to me that they are richly loaded, and they write me Word, that the China Company gave us up their Patents, and that we are already form'd into a Company; if so, the Merchants of Cadiz would be glad to put their Interest with us, but we are to say nothing of this Matter till we come together.

As to your young Gentlemen, that disputed Command with you, indeed you shall without Regard to any Body make an Example of them; and as to my Son, he will repent putting up for a Party-man; If he received the Letter I writ to him inclosed to Mr. Hilton. I fancy he will be tame enough, but then I knew nothing of his being a Party-man.

I hope I shall soon see him, and then I will make him sensible, that he is not to dispute Titles with me or any body else. I can say nothing to Mr. *Macnamara*, but I writ to Colonel *O'Brien* this Day of it; I beg you will tell my Son, that if he follows the Example of that pretty Fellow, that he will repent it.

You see I can write you nothing of our Circumstances, for I know nothing till these Ships come up, and then I'll send away this Ship to *England* or *Ireland*, as I writ you Word. All here give their Service.

Adieu, Dear Cousin.

The other Side to Hilton.

I Have my dear Brother *Hilton's* Letter of the 26^o *Aug.* You have little to say to me, and I as little to you. I had, as I told you already, my last Instructions from Mr. *Cane* to tell me that *Hore* could do nothing, that we must not lose our own Project on Account of the Home Trade; in short, my dear Friend, there is nothing to be expected from them People; and all we have to do is to try our Fortunes, and see if we can make up our Losses any other Way; but still the Infatuation of some of them blind People is so great, that I had Letters the very last Post from some of our Friends, to tell me they would find Means to raise the Fund we desired for that Trade: I can say nothing of our own Business till the Ships comes in the — What I writ to *Gardner*, and as to my Son, I am truly oblig'd to your Care of him; do with him what you think best, so you give him no Liberties, and that you will make him sensible of his Duty to your self and every body else above him. I wish I had never sent him, since he finds himself so much Master already, and worse to be join'd with other young Men. Pray, my Dear, keep him on board, and let him not go Ashore, unless with you or his Cousin; for if he once gives himself a Loose to Vice, I have done with him: I am sure 'tis keeping ill Company since he went hence. Your Sister, Nieces, and all Friends give you and *Gardner* their kind and humble Service. None upon Earth is more so than your own affectionate Servant,

W. M.

Superscribed

To Captain *Gardner* on Board the
Revolution at *Cadiz*.

32.

Morgan to Messieurs *Hilton* and *Gardner*.

Nov. 7. 1721.

MY dear Brother's Letter to your Sister of the 13th of *October* came safe last

Post, and here I am still to answer it. You will have receiv'd some of my Letters e're now that will tell you of *Butler's* Arrival here the 7th of *October*, and that we hourly expected *C. Seebeck* and other Ships from the *North*, but as yet no News of any. I am persuaded that Colonel *Seebeck* must be e're now with you; as for the others, I hope they are likewise gone by; but here am I with two Ships upon my Back, and no Friend on Earth to give me 6d. However, I this Day begin to equip them out with Men and Provisions, that is, if all my Credit can raise Money, as I hope in God I shall; but if the other Ships are arrived, pray don't fail to desire *C. Seebeck* to send me here 10 or 15000 Livres. Indeed I am in hopes some Account of him will come to me by next Post from you, and some Bills likewise; Mr. *Ostoff* is with me, and we are all very impatient to leave this Place, for we are afraid the Ports of *England* and *Ireland* will be shut up against us; but if we can get out in 10 or 15 Days, we shall still save our Tide. My next will tell you more exact how soon we can be at Sea.

I have now the whole Project of Sir *Francis Ferdes*, I do not think it a bad one, I believe in *Europe* there are not People can better undertake it than our selves, without the help of any *Genoa*, or other Nation. I wish I could get time enough to you before Sir *Francis* goes thence. I am sure we can set out four of as fine Frigates as any in them Seas; but it signifies nothing what I can write hence; however, should you go with your Cargo to *Genoa*, you will leave full Instructions for me at your Merchants. What signifies making you uneasy by telling you all the Misery I run through; but I am still labouring, and I hope in God I shall compass coming to you. Your Sister is very entirely yours, and would write if I would let her: but I am too full of Spleen and Uneasiness to bear either Love or Friendship to be mingled with my unfortunate Affairs. Our hearty humble Service to *Gardner James*, and all Friends.

You will expect I should say something of our Home Trade, but really it is out of my Head, for I see nothing we can do there. *Chivers* advises me to write to *Hore*, but I'll not meddle in it till I come to you. — All *Hore's* Partners are Cowards in Trade, and nothing to be expected. As for my Part, I hope for nothing from them, and when I cannot raise a Friend either amongst them or my own Partners that would lend me a hundred

I

Pounds

Pounds, what can I hope for? They bam-
boullé *Chivers* and themselves too, and
there I leave them; they are as warm and
make as many Promises as ever they did.
I have not writ lately to Mr. *Manfield*;
but when I leave this Place I will. I
have nothing to say more, but that I am
full of the Spleen, and very much afraid
that I shall not get my self out here.
Wherever I am, you have a sincere and
affectionate Brother and humble Servant.

33.

Morgan to Mr. Hilton.

Dec. 12. 1721.

YOURS my dear Brother I have of the
18th of *November*; I am sorry to find
how little Dependance we have either of
us upon those we expected Relief from. I
had a Letter the same Post from Colonel
S. where he expresses his Impatience to
see me. God knows I work my Endeavours,
and indeed more than I ever thought
I should be able to go through; but I find
most of my Misery comes from too much
Concession in my self.

We have last Post got an Order to Man
our Ships; and tho' I made a Provision for
parting hence the 15th of last Month, yet
I am now working for a fresh Supply of
Money to set us out: if no Accident does
happen, and that the Weather should
serve, I hope we shall be able to go hence
next Week for *England*, where we do not
propose to tarry, only to get Letters of
Health and Clearings, and the Moment
I come to you I will clear all this Affair;
that is, if those Gentlemen have not a Fund
to go on with it, I will put my self out of
any further Expence; and if ever I am
again persuaded to have any thing to do
with Shipping, it will be my Fault. There
never was such Weather as we have had
here these two Months, continual Rains
and Storms: If the Weather should settle,
I hope we shall be soon with you. As to
the Affairs of Sir *Francis*, if other things
fail us, and that it has a Face of Success,
we may embrace it. But if I may give
you my Opinion, neither will I do. I could
wish you would get Money enough to
make a Trip to *Genoa* for the sake of have
ing a little Money,

Pray give my most humble Service to
C. S. and tell him that I am but this Mo-
ment come home from *Morlaix*, being there
to prepare Matters; and as the Post goes
hence within half an hour, I have not
Time to write to him. Mr. *Osteff* had an
Account from *Holland* that his Ships were
there the 20th of *November*. I hope they

are with you e're now. I was obliged to
put Mr. *Butler's* Ship under *French* Co-
lours for several Reasons: *First*, No *French-
man* would go in her for fear of the *Turks*;
and *Secondly*, She was not sure even as to
the Goods on board, therefore see what
Precautions are necessary to be taken, least
our entering there should be denied us:
for that Reason *Cambel* will still go under
English Colours. I would be glad your
Gentlemen should always keep a fair Cor-
respondence with those Gentlemen, for it
is necessary we should give them no room
to complain of our Conduct; and if you
can, without much Trouble I should be
glad you cultivated a Friendship with Sir
Francis, lest we should want him. If it
should happen that you went to *Genoa*
before my coming, pray either leave your
Instructions in Writing, or you remain
there for me, as it shall best appear to you.
Really my Heart is almost broke. I send
inclos'd two Words to *Andrew*; but as I
say here all I have to say, so I conclude
with assuring you, that all here are entire-
ly yours, and that I long to be with you.
My Service to all our Friends with you.
I have been these three Days at *Morlaix*,
to see if I — raise a little Money; but
as I could prove my self — Owner or
Armature or Captain of the *Lady Mary*, I
am just as wise as I went.

34.

A Letter from Morgan to Messieurs Hilton
and Gardner at Cadiz.

26 Dec. 1721.

I Have, my dear Brother, yours of the 2d
December, last Post, I cannot help scold-
ing you a little, my Dear, but I do not
lay great stress on the Crime; you writ
me of 25 *November* that there would be a
free Trade from this Country, and in this
of the 2d *December* you mention nothing
of it, but to the contrary frightened me
with the Quarentine; your Intelligence
every way is bad, I fancy, for the Mer-
chants here has had no Accounts of either
the one or the other; but if it be so, we must
bear it, for let the Circumstance be how
it will I am resolved to venture. And now
I have nothing but contrary Winds to
hinder me, I go in *Butler's* Ship at last to
England; and if *Cambel* can get out time
enough to overtake us in *England*, I may
go thence in his Ship, but as he has not all
his Men I am not sure whether he will be
ready to follow so soon: for when the Or-
ders came to the Commissary not to give
us Men, in *November* last, all our Crew
were

were ordered to be discharg'd; and now we are oblig'd to make a new Crew. As my time of coming into the Bay of Cadiz is very uncertain, I hope you will all watch us, and try at least that I may get on Board some of you or on Shore. I writ this Day to Mr. *Manfield*, to desire him to do me what Service he could in that Affair. *Bennet* has not writ to me, as you told me he would.

I am sorry you are all so very miserable, and more so that I cannot help you; but as soon as I come to you depend upon it I will push it on one way or other, and assure *Andrew* from me that he needed not press my coming. I have too much Value for my Honour, to let it be lost, for fear of Life or Fortune. I'll come as fast as I can; and as to their parting in *January*, I defy them, for they will not have their Provisions against that time, and I'm sure it is as much as I can do to buy Provisions for the two Ships here. As to the *Swedish* Ships, they must be e'er now with you, or lost. Several Ships of *England* has perished in these last Storms. I sent *Andrew* Word that I drew on him for 7000 l. payable in three or four Months. When the Ships come there, if he can get that Money he may return it to *Monsieur Philabe Banquier à Morlaix* on my Account, which will save us Money, or else to Mr. *Waters* in *Paris*, and write to my Wife that she may tell Mr. *Philabe* of it. It is in vain to tell you what shifts I make, without getting one Penny from any of our former Friends, nor from any of *Chivers's* Friends, but all on my own bottom.

Your Sister wishes you all a happy New Year, and so does your Nieces and all other Friends. Pray make the same Compliment from me to C. See, and Mr. *Olrick*, and to all our own Friends with you. I have no more to say but that I am sincerely yours, so my Dear Friend, Adieu.

35.

W. Morgan to Monery.

Mr. Monery,

PRay be so kind as to come ashore and come to my House by one a Clock, for the Scribever will be with me to take your Declaration; do not fail, and if you have any Memorandums bring them with you.

I am,

Saturday, 11 Your most Humble Servant
a Clock. W. Morgan.

36.

A Copy of Captain Monery's Declaration about the Sloop at Cadiz, in April 1722.

I *John Monery*, Captain of the Sloop I named the *Saint Mari*, by the Present I declare, that at the beginning of *January*, 1719, I was ready with my Sloop, all her Sails, Cables, stanning and running Rigging new, to set Sail, the said Sloop being about three Years old, lying in the Port of *Roscoff*, in *Britanny* in *France*. And the 12th of said Month a Gentleman called Mr. *John Fisher* came aboard of the said Sloop, by Orders of Mr. *William Morgan* Proprietor of the said Sloop, who ordered me that without losing any Time to transport the said Mr. *Fisher* to any Port of *Spain*, that Wind and Weather would permit me; but by the reason of contrary Winds and Storm I could not set Sail till the 24th of the said Month of *January*, on which I set Sail from the said Port of *Roscoff*, and being at Sea, Mr. *Fisher* manifested to me an Order he had from his Catholick Majesty, ordering the Governours, or Justice of any Port, where he would Arrive, that they should assist him, and provide for his passing in Diligence to *Madrid*; and in effect having arrived the 31st of *January* at the *Groyne*, and coming to an Anchor in the said Port, the said Mr. *Fisher* Mr. *O Sullivan*, and my self went immediately to the Vice-King Marquiss de *Risbourg*, and being with his Excellency a little time, he ordered *Monsieur Drew* to provide Mules for the said Mr. *Fisher's* Passage to *Madrid*; in two Days after I presented my self with Mr. *O Sullivan*, who came along with me from *France*, by Order of my said Proprietor, and who is now Captain in the *Irish* Regiment of *Waterford*, and his Excellency ordered me to keep my self in all readiness for to set Sail, and he would provide all things Necessary in case of wanting, and so continued till his Excellency the Duke of *Ormond's* Arrival at the *Groyne*, at which time the Vice-King and said Duke ordered to be delivered to me four Guns, and a spare Cable of a hundred Fadom and nine Inches and a half out of a Prize, that was in the said Port, as also Powder, and Ball, from the King's Magazines, which I receiv'd and gave my Receipts for them, and they ordered the said Sloop to be measured, which being done was found to be 68 Tun and a half, and from time to time the Vice-King and Duke of *Ormond* gave me Orders to be ready, and to have the Provisions necessary Aboard for

for to Sail about the latter end of *June*; that they knowing that the Expedition could not be perform'd, the Vice-King told me he had no more Use for my Sloop, and I beg'd his Excellency would be pleas'd to give me Certificates necessary for my Detentions, in case I should meet with any *English* Ships, which he did Certify, that my Sloop and Crew was detain'd in the *Groynes* by him from the 31st *January* 1719, till the 1st of *July* of the said Year, on which Day I set Sail for the Port of *Roscoff*, and having embarked several Goods by the order of my Proprietor, and of Sir *Peter Strafford* Resident in the *Groynes*, who can declare all this to be true, the said Sir *Peter* spoke several times to the Vice-King, and receiv'd from him the Certificates necessary. And the 4th of *July* I was attack'd by an *English* Privateer, who made himself Master of my Sloop and of all the Goods, and likewise my Certificates and Papers; the Goods was to the value of six hundred Pounds Sterling, and Sloop cost to the Proprietor fitted with all things necessary for the Voyage 650 *l.* Sterling, and she being carried to *England* was declar'd as lawful Prize, the Vessel and the Goods, by Informations they had that I and my Sloop was employed in his Catholick Majesty's Service, and that I came from *France* upon that end, and I declare that I receiv'd no Money for Freight, nor recompence for the Loss of the Sloop nor Effects; which Declaration I make that my Owner may demand Justice from his Catholick Majesty.

37.

Dear Cousins,

AS you and I have agreed that the Ship *Revolution* under your Command should be given up to Sir *Francis Ferdise*, Major-General to his Catholick Majesty, for his said Catholick Majesty's Service, I desire that on Receipt of this you will give him Possession of the said Ship, and on all Occasions follow his Directions. Cadiz the 2d of *April*, 1722.

William Morgan.

To Mr. *Andrew Gallway*,
Commander of the *Revolution*, in the Bay of
Cadiz.

38.

Gallway to

SIR,

Cadiz June 2, 1722.

I Have your Favour of the 26th of the last Month now before me, which

brings the agreeable News of *Robert's* safe Arrival, and hope you have before now the like Account of *Quarles*.

It was not without Violence to my own Inclinations that I omitted writing by the last Post; but having nothing worth your Notice, I would not trespass upon your Time by an impertinent Visit.

Had I not liv'd here long enough to be surprized at nothing that Malice, Envy or Falshood can suggest concerning me and my Family, I should wonder how the Report you mention of the *Moorish* Ship could be rais'd upon no manner of Foundation. Had there been any such thing, I should be the first to give you an Account of it; but even here, in the Center of Fiction, I never heard it spoke of.

This Place abounds in a People, who (without excepting any Kind or Condition) think they have a right to be let into every ones Business; yet being disappointed, would not only thrust themselves into Affairs, but rather than not be thought Persons of Consequence, will give out Secrets of their own Invention. I say this by my own severe Experience of them, having been turned into ten thousand Shapes and Colours since I have been here; but the Folks being still at an Uncertainty within themselves concerning me, I bore the Shock of all the Injuries could be done me. I can attribute nothing of this to any of 23 Stamp, who are the least Inquisitive, and my best Intimates, but altogether to the Folly, or something worse, of would-be-thought Friends and hot Zealots.

I fear something of this Sort have got within your Neighbourhood, but you will soon discern what Spirit they are of, being so awkwardly formed that no Disguise will fit them well enough to conceal the Busy-Body, to say no worse of them.

The *Spanish* Fleet, consisting of seven Ships of War, and two Frigats, sail'd yesterday Morning with a Westerly Wind, and bore away in the Evening for the *Streights*. We have a *Levant* to Day, their Voyage is kept so private here, that it's become the Chit-Chat of the Town, every one talking of it according to his Fancy.

Pray do me the Honour to assure *Mansfield* of my most humble Respect, and let me be always ranked amongst the Number of,

SIR

Your most humble and
most obedient Servants.

A

39.

A Letter from Gallway to - - -

Dear Sir,

I N my last (which I hope came to Hand) I gave Reasons why I could not comply with your last Draught upon me in less than six Days, but found my self in a Condition to do it much sooner than I expected; and were I not prevented by hard Gales of contrary Winds, the - - - would have been loaded and dispatched before now: while I am writing this she is taking in the last of her Cargo, and I hope will sail To-morrow.

I am almost distracted for not having heard any thing from you by this Post, your Correspondence having been always so regular, that your not repeating Orders and Advice concerning the Business in hand gives me a thousand Apprehensions; God send our Bankers and the rest of our Friends are safe and stand their Ground.

I intend to embarque my self on Board the - - - least my Dear Aunt should have any occasion for Assistance, of whom I am so tender that I would not (if possible) have the Care of her put into any other Hands, so you may not expect to hear from this Place any further from,

Gallway, June 15, 1722.

Sir,

Yours, &c.

40.

*Gallway to - - -**Bay, September 13, 1721.*

Dear Sir,

I Have the Honour of Yours of the 4th Instant by the Return of the Express that carried you my last, which is the only Answer he brought to any thing that was sent by him. The Misfortune of 37 having been the Occasion of his Dispatch, he carried Mr. F---s's Letter to the King addressed to Don Andrex de Pez; but we want the Satisfaction of knowing whether he received it or no; For as we were obliged to pass all our Papers thro' Vinegar into the Hands of the Deputies of Health (who I have reason to believe are no good Friends to Mr. F--- on some old Account) it was in their Power to forward or detain what they thought fit, and the Event has given but too much room to doubt we were not fairly dealt by. God only knows how or when we shall be relieved, but here poor 37 lies losing Time under the pressure of a growing Incumbrance, which notwithstanding my utmost Efforts will in all likelihood compel me at last to dispose of her.

I have a great Satisfaction in the Assurances you make me on your Aunt's behalf, whose Favour I extremely value. It has been ever my study to avoid giving her Trouble, not but that I had always a just Confidence in her Goodness, nor that I ever failed in the Respect or Duty I owed her, but purely out of a Consideration of the Cares she had already to oppress her, and that she is daily surrounded with Grouds, who instead of endeavouring to make her Burthens easy, are I doubt adding more Weight to them; this was my reason for not desiring her Assistance, and as you tell me she could give none in the present Affair, had I ask'd it, I am glad I have not given her the Uneasiness of not answering my Expectations. Your own Candour will easily suggest to you that these Sentiments flow only from a tender Regard to her Tranquility, which I shall for ever endeavour to contribute to as much as possibly I can.

As to what you mention concerning the Letter to Mr. Alexander, I beg the favour of having it directed to me here, under Brigad. Mac-Donald's Cover, who, if I am gone before it arrives, will find a safe way of Conveying it to me; as Opportunity offers I shall either send or deliver it, which as yet I can't determine.

I am not much surprized at the Resolutions of the English Ministry to prosecute a Plot which they have a Notion of, since it has been a long while their Custom to fill the good People's Minds with new Ideas of Danger raised, to furnish a Speech for every Session of Parliament. I am sorry for Mr. Kelly's Confinement, but hope that is the worst that can befall him. You will oblige me mightily in letting me hear from you as often as possible, and in believing that no Man living can be more zealously attach'd to your Aunt's Interest, nor more faithfully than I am,

Dear Sir, Your most obedient, humble
Servant.

41.

Letter from G. O. Sullivan to Captain Gardiner at Genoa.

Dear Cousin,

T His Instant the B---tells me that an Acquaintance of his was to sail hence for Genoa, by whom he had a Mind to write; I embrace the same Occasion, though I have nothing to mark worth your Attention since my former to you by

by Capt. *Jefferson*, wherein I remitted you Enclosed the B---r's Letter with another of my own for Mr. *Morgan*, to whom you'll be pleas'd to give my Cordial Service, as also to Sir *Francis Fardize*, Mr. *Manery*, and Mr. *French*:

I had a Letter from Cousin *J---* this Day, he is well, and out of that little Trouble.

I pray you may let me hear from you, and believe that I am without Reserve,
Alicant, Nov. 1, 1722:

My dear Cousin,
Your most humble, and most
obedient Servant,

G. O. Sullivan.

The Ladies assure you of their kind Service.--- I writ you something in my Precedent, and will touch no more on that String, until I hear from you, in the mean time I will not forget your Commission to me.

The former Letters I sent under Cover to Sir *Francis Fardize*.

42.
Letter from Gallway to—

S I R.

NOT knowing what Account you had of me from *Medly*, under whose Directions I have acted for many Months past, and who I make no doubt has mention'd me to Mr. *Freeman*, I can only at present inform you that I am arriv'd here after a tedious Passage; and that the only Motive of my coming hither was to preserve me unsuspected by *Randal's* Friends, who, as I have managed it, have not hitherto taken the least Umbrage. For further Particulars I must refer you to the Enclosed, which I beg you'll please to deliver, and if you'll honour me with a sure Address, I shall for the future be able freely to communicate my Thoughts more at large.

What further Course to take, is what I earnestly entreat to be commanded, and will be most impatiently expected by,

Sir, Yours, &c.

I have a Couple of fine Greyhounds, a Dog and a Bitch, for Mr. *Freeman*, to be sent you by such Conveyance as you will please to direct.

Genoa, 3 Nov. 1722.

43.
A Letter from A. Galway to Mr. Bennet, dated
Genoa, November 3d, 1722.

Dear Sir,

I Had the Honour of yours covering a Letter from *Quarles*, just as I was under Sail in *Alicant Bay*, which prevented my not sooner answering it; in my Passage hither I met with terrible Bad Weather which made it both very tedious and fatiguing, but I thank God I am safely Arrived without suffering any extraordinary Damage. I hope you have not omitted Writing by the following Post, according to Promise, and I impatiently expected from the Brigadier whom I enjoyed to lose no time in forwarding any Let-

ter that should come to his Hands, for until your further Commands I shall be at a Loss what Course to take for my future Conduct. I need not mention what an uneasy Situation I am in, you knowing already all Circumstances; the only Consolation therefore I can expect, and what I shall esteem the greatest Favour is to hear from you by all Occasions; and that I may be always reputed one of Mr. *Gregory's* most faithful Servants, as I hope you'll do me the Justice to believe I am,

S I R, Yours at Command,
To Mr. Bennet. A. G.

44.
Draught of a Letter from Morgan to.

Dear Sir,

THIS owns the Receipt of both yours of the 1st and 8th Ult. delivered to me by my Lord A. B. Your former by *Jefferson*, I have duly Answered, as I have before signified to you of my Arrival here, so that this is my Third since our Interview, which I hope will find you and the rest of our Friends in as good plight of Health as I wish you, I am truly sensible of my dear—good Intentions for me, which I shall always acknowledge and requite, if ever I am able; the hopes you give of Succeeding in the Commission which you did me the pleasure to charge yourself with is very agreeable to me, for I must tell you I never form'd a Center of Settlement to myself before, so Cordial is my Affections for that Family; but as to further particulars I refer you to my last, to which I have nothing more to add, but enjoin you to a Secrecy of what passes between you and I, on that Subject, until a more proper Occasion of Advancing offer, which shall be as soon as Circumstances will admit of in the mean time you are not to fail of my transient Advices, and by all Occasions communicate to me your frank Opinion of their Succession.

45.
A Pocket Book wherein the following Memorandum in Geo. Kelly's own Hand Writing, suppos'd to belong to Morgan, was found, dated 1722, Mr. Johnson at Mrs. *Watts's* at the Crown in Pall Mall.

A Letter from Ja. *Johnson* (i. e. George Kelly) to Mr. *Gardiner*, at Mr. *Alexander's* near Redriffe Church Deptford, or at Mr. *Brounson's* Dock, near the Red House.

My Dear Friend,

I Am so engag'd about my Friends, and a little Business of my own, that I cannot before next Week do myself the Pleasure of seeing you; but am oblig'd in the mean time to make a Request of you, which I hope you will Pardon, and grant, if you conveniently can do it; and that is to lend Twenty Guineas for Two Months, for I am oblig'd to pay a Sum of Money to-morrow, and want so much to make it up, which if you can spare and send me a Bill for it by the Bearer it will be a very great Obligation. I make the Note on the other Side payable the First of May; but shall be able to Pay it sooner if cannot spare it so long. I had a late Letter from Sir *John* who is Well and desires to be remembered to you. He got but 10000 Livres by his Process with *Carroll*. Our Friend

Friends in Spain are all well, as one of the Family writes me Word; I hope you'll Pardon this Freedom and believe,

Tours Entirely,

Ja. Johnson.

I Promise to pay Capt. *Galloway* the Sum of Twenty One Pounds Sterling the First of May, as Witness my Hand this 11th Day of February, 1719. Value receiv'd.

Ja. Johnson.

47.
The Examination of Hilliam Waynes, First Mate of the Ship Revolution, Seized by Capt. Scott at Genoa.

WHO says that on the 21 Day of April, 1722. he was received as first Mate of the said Ship *Revolution*, then lying in the Bay of *Cadix*, carrying 36 Guns, Commanded by one who called himself *Andrew Gardiner*, whose true Name this Examinant has since found to be *Galloway*. That the said *Gardiner* gave out that he was Bound on a Voyage to the *South-Seas* in Company with a *Swedish* Man of War, Commanded by Capt. *Ulrick*, and another Small *Swedish* Vessel Commanded by Capt. *Lind*. That the *Lady Mary* an *English* Ship of 24 Guns, Commanded by *Patrick Cammell* was likewise to go in Company with them, that about the beginning of May following, the Voyage to the *South-Seas* being laid aside, Capt. *Ulrick* above-mentioned, would have forced the said *Gardiner* and *Cammell* with their two Ships to have returned with him to *Sweden*, but being absolutely refused, he left them and returned to *Sweden* with the two *Swedish* Ships. That the Ship *Lady Mary* Sailed an Hour or two before the *Swedish* Ships, and was pursued by Capt. *Ulrick*, who threatened to bring her back again to the Bay of *Cadix*, but that she did not come up with her, and that the first place where the said Ship was afterwards seen by the Examinant, was the Harbour of *St. Andero*. That about three Weeks or a Month after the Departure of the said Ships, Capt. *Gardiner* having given Orders for the unmooring the Ship *Revolution*, the Ship's Company being well assured that the Voyage to the *South-Seas* was Dropt, refused to go on Duty till they were satisfy'd as to their Wages, and as to the Place whither they were bound; That thereupon the Captain promised to satisfy them in Time, as to their Wages, and that he design'd for *Gibraltar*, to Clean his Ship. That thereupon they got up their Anchors and waited in the Bay of *Bulls* till Sir *Francis Fordyce* was brought on Board in a Boat from *Cadix*. That immediately after they set sail, but instead of going to *Gibraltar*, proceeded for the Bay of *Biscay*, and off of *Villa-Visio*, took in a Pilot to carry them to *St. Antonio*, where they stay'd two Days. That the first Night after their Arrival there, between Twelve and One of the Clock, Capt. *Morgan*, who then went by the Name of *Walton*, came on Board them; that upon his Arrival, Orders were immediately given for Sailing, but the Wind not serving, they could not be put in Execution, till the Second Day after, at which time they Sailed, and put in at *St. Andero*, where they found the Ship *Lady Mary*, that about two or three Days after their Arrival there, Capt. *Gardiner* gave Directions for Untugging the Ship *Revolution* in order to Clean her, which Directions were two Days after Countermanded, and the Ship Ordered to be in a readiness for Sailing.

That upon their Arrival at *St. Andero*, the common Report on Shore was, that the Late Duke of *Ormond* and Four Companies of Soldiers were to be taken on Board the *Revolution*, that Corn and Cattle were brought up for Provisions for the said Soldiers, and that the late Duke of *Ormond* was within a small Day's Journey of *St. Andero*. That Capt. *Morgan* and several *Irish* Officers in the *Spanish* Service, used frequently to come on Board the *Revolution*. That this Examinant was informed by several Persons, that a great Number of small Arms was on Board the *Lady Mary*; that this Examinant being Apprehensive, that Capt. *Gardiner* was engaged in some Unwarrantable Design, did declare at one *Wilson's* House in *St. Andero*, that he would Serve no longer, unless Capt. *Gardiner* would give him a Note under his Hand, that he this Examinant was forced into the Service; that this Examinant agreed with Mr. *Robert Franklin* Second Mate of the *Revolution*, that in case Capt. *Gardiner* would not declare whether he was Bound, and give Security that he would go no such a Voyage as he Declared, and no other, they would leave the Ship if they could carry off their Cloaths and Wages; but if they went on Board, and found that he broke his Word, they determined to make resistance, with several other things to the same Effect, that some intimation having been given to *Gardiner* of what had been said by this Examinant and *Franklin*, Capt. *Gardiner* soon after confin'd this Examinant, and refused to admit *Franklin*, to his Table where he before used to Eat; that the only Business done in 17 Days stay of thereabouts at *St. Andero*, was scrubbing the Ship's Bottom, and receiving on Board a Capston and some Pieces of Timber for the Ship's Use. That the *Lady Mary* being left behind at *St. Andero*, where Capt. *Morgan* likewise remained, the *Revolution* proceeded to *Alicant*, where she lay about 28 Days before she could be admitted to *Pratich*, during which time Sir *Francis Fordyce* Writ to the Court of *Spain*, and received an Order for her being immediately allowed *Pratich* without being Inspected according to Custom. That after such Admission to *Pratich* they laid there about a Fortnight or Three Weeks, during which Time several *Irish* Officers in the *Spanish* Service, came on Board. And this Examinant heard from some of the Ship's Company, that the Common Soldiers on Shore, said this Ship had been expected there a long time; that they took in some Bale Goods and some Passengers, among whom was one *O Dwyre* an *Irish* Gentleman, and Sail'd directly for *Genoa*. That one *Hall* a Merchant at *Alicant* put on Board two Greyhounds, which Capt. *Gardiner* said were to be sent to *Leghorn*, but which were a Present from the late Duke of *Ormond* to the Pretender, as this Examinant heard, after the Ship was Seized by Capt. *Scott*. That after the Arrival of the Ship at *Genoa*, she lay there about a Month, during which time Capt. *Gardiner* came often on Board, proposing sometimes one Voyage and sometimes another; that afterwards he Ordered the Ship to be Untigg'd in Order to Clean her; in which Condition she was seized by Capt. *Scott*. That the Day when Capt. *Scott* Arrived, just as he came to an Anchor, *Gardiner* came on Board the *Revolution*.

volation in the Day Time, contrary to his Custom, and staid about a Quarter of an Hour in his Cabin, and then returned Ashoar. That this Examinant has heard that *Edward Cummins*, *Gardiner's* Servant, Burnt some Papers immediately after his Master went on Shoar.

This Examinant further saith, That *Capt. Gardiner*, the greatest part of the Officers, and some part of the Ship's Company are Roman Catholics.

This Examinant further saith, That for want of his Journal he cannot be Exact in the several Dates mentioned in his Examination.

Capt. 11. Die Aprilis 1723. W. Haynes.

Coram me. Tho. Tickell.

Jurat 15^o Die Aprilis 1723. Coram me

Ch. Delafaye.

48.

The Examination of Robert Franklin, Second Mate of the Ship Revolution Seized at Genoa, by Capt. Scott.

WHO says that in May 1721 he Sail'd from the Downs in the Ship Revolution, Carrying 36 Guns, and Commanded by Capt. Andrew Gardiner (whose true Name he has been since informed is Gallway) for Morlaix on the Coast of Bretagne in France; that at their Arrival off of that Port, they Fired Two or Three Guns, upon which Signal, Capt. Morgan, who then went by the Name of Walton, and one Hilton came on Board them, soon after which they were joynd by the Lady Mary a Ship carrying 24 Guns, Patrick Cammel Commander, and after some private Conference, between the Persons above-mentioned, the said Two Ships went into the Harbour of Morlaix; that during their Stay there, this Examinant heard that the said Three Persons had been at a House belonging to the Lord Seaforth at St. Pels near Morlaix, where the said Lord at that Time was. That after Eleven Days stay at Morlaix, during which Time only Wine and Brandy was taken in for the Ships Use, the Lady Mary being left behind, they put to Sea, having taken on Board Mr. Hilton, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Macnamara, and Mr. Morgan, Son to the Capt. abovenamed, and Sailed directly for Cadiz, where they Arrived in June 1721. That some few Days after their Arrival, Mr. Hilton went to Madrid, whence he return'd in about a Fortnight or Three Weeks; having as it was given out, made a fruitless Solicitation for a Commission to Trade to the South Sea. That some Time after a Swedish Man of War Commanded by Capt. Ulrick Arrived at Cadiz, and after her an English Built Frigate under Swedish Colours, Commanded by Andrew Lawson a Swede, carrying 24 Guns; and a few Days after a small Swedish Ketch Commanded by Capt. Lind, in some Time after, viz. in January 1721-2, Q. S. Arrived the Lady Mary; on Board of which came Capt. Morgan with several Irish Land Officers, and the same Day Arrived the Fortune a French Ship of 18 Guns, Commanded by one Butler; but said to belong to Capt. Morgan, on Board of which last Ship were likewise several Irish Officers, at least Two Hundred Barrels of Powder, each containing Two Hundred Pound Weight, and about Three Thousand Five Hundred small Arms. That this Examinant was inform'd the Muskets were Slung, and that there were Bay-

onets for them. That the Governour of Cadiz having sent to demand for what Intent those Arms and Ammunition were brought, Captain Morgan, in whose Ship they were, return'd for Answer that they were brought at Freight for the Swedish Man of War. That Capt. Ulrick then for the first Time hoisted his Swedish Majesties Colours, and declared to the Governour of Cadiz, that the King his Master being at Peace, had ordered those Arms to be Sold. About a Fortnight after Capt. Morgan's Arrival, he took a Journey to Madrid in Company with his Son, now a Prisoner in the Custody of a Messenger, and return'd after about a Fortnight's stay. This Examinant could never learn the Occasion of his Journey. That the Three Swedish Ships, the Lady Mary and the Fortune continued at Cadiz till about the latter End of April 1722. At which Time the Swedish Ships returned Home. The Fortune, Hilton being Commander in the Room of Butler, loaded with Snuff, went to Carunna; and the Lady Mary having on Board her the Arms and Ammunition taken out of the Fortune, Capt. Morgan, and several Irish Officers, went away, and was not heard of by this Examinant, till he saw her at St. Andero.

The Examination of William Haynes First Mate of the Ship Revolution above-mentioned taken before me this 11th Day of April 1723. being Read to this Examinant, he declares the several Facts therein mentioned to be true, and affirms that he likewise heard the several Reports therein contain'd.

This Examinant further saith, that he was inform'd by Joseph Wye, Son in Law of Wil- son of St. Andero, that the said *William* was secured by the King of Spain's Pilot, that *Gardiner* had told him, that the *Lady Mary* and *Revolution* were bought by the Pretender to the late Duke of Ormond's Service.

This Examinant further saith, that the two Grey Hounds put on Board at Alicant by Mr. Hall, were brought from Madrid, by one O Dwyre an Irish Man, from the Duke of Ormond, and were to be sent to the Pretender. And that this Particular was told him by the said O Dwyre, who was then a Messenger on Board the Revolution.

This Examinant further saith, that immediately after his Arrival at Genoa, he was inform'd by one Grimbble who kept a Tavern there, that Letters directed to John or James Jacobs which had lain some Time in the Post Office, were taken up by Capt. *Gardiner* in the Presence of the said Grimbble.

This Examinant further saith, that he having taxed the said Capt. *Gardiner* with having said that his Ships were bought for the Pretender's Service, this said *Gardiner* absolutely denyed the same, and threatened to lay this Examinant in a Dungeon for Life.

He further saith, that a little while after their Arrival at Genoa, he left the Service, and that for want of his Journal he cannot be exact in the several Dates mentioned in his Examination.

Capt. 11 die Aprilis 1723. Robert Franklin.

Coram me. Tho. Tickell.

Jurat 15 die Aprilis 1723.

Coram me. Ch. Delafaye.

F I N I S.